

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1608.—VOL. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

{STAMPEDSIXPENCE.
{UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 23 years.)
The MINING MARKET is every day becoming more favourable for investments, and its progress to even a safer point will be further accelerated by the anticipated fall in the value of money. Safe investment shares can be indicated by Mr. CROFTS in answer to applications.

In foreign mines, MINERAL RIGHTS are largely dealt in, the capital of £30,000 being now fully subscribed, and some valuable gold mining properties are stated to have already been secured. The CHONTALES MINES may be considered as the model upon which the MINERAL RIGHTS will be worked, and they will probably attain the same success as CHONTALES—namely, a very handsome profit, for which reason, amongst others, these shares are recommended to be bought at once. Mr. CROFTS being prepared to sell a few shares at the market price.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—100 HOLLYBUSH COAL, paying 10 per cent. per annum; and BEDOL-AUR, on most advantageous terms (by negotiation).
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—100 Birch Tor and Vintler, 2s. 6d.; 20 Camborne Vean, 30s.; 50 Crebhor, 12s. 6d.; 20 Chiverton, 26½; 10 Clifford, 28½; 20 Chontales, 28½; 50 Central Snailbeach, 28s. 6d.; 20 Central Minera, 31s.; 20 East Caradon, 28½; 50 East Jane, 3s.; 20 East Carn Brea, 22s. 6d.; 10 East Lovell, 27½; 10 Frank Mills, 24½; 50 Frontino and Bolivia, 15s. 6d.; 5 Great Lacey, 21½; 50 Great North Lacey, 27s. 6d.; 70 Great South Chiverton, 7s.; 5 Great Vor, 21s.; 100 Mineral Rights, 19s.; 10 Marke Valley, 24; 50 North Jane, 20 North Treskerby, 22½; 20 New Wheel Lovell, 10s. 6d.; 20 Prince of Wales, 10s. 6d.; 300 Rosa Grande, 6s. 6d. (call paid); 5 Stray Park, 25; 11 Wheel Sparrow, 31s.

MR. LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange) BUYS and SELLS ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and advises parties who consult him for profitable and safe investments.
Bankers: Roberts, Labock, and Co., Lombard-street.
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER

REGISTER should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving 10 per cent. and upwards; to review the state of the markets for the preceding month; and to see the Causes and Consequences of the Panic clearly stated. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly, and sold by Messrs. Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (23 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS largely in MINING SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER, at closest market prices.

GEORGE RICE will BUY, at the highest market prices, for cash down, SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES:

Chiverton Moor.	East Caradon.	Prince of Wales.
Chiverton.	East Lovell.	St. John del Rey (Gold).
Chontales (Gold).	Frontino (Gold).	Wheel Grenville.
Clifford.	Great Wheel Vor.	West Chiverton.
East Grenville.	Marke Valley.	West Crebhor.
	North Treskerby.	

Money lent on mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.

GREAT VOR, CHONTALES, EAST CARADON, AND FRONTINO.—GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, DEALS largely in these SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER, and is prepared to give his friends the best advice when to buy or sell, save losses, and secure good profits.
June 15, 1866.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Clifford	£ 7 - 2½	East Caradon	£ 7½ - 28
Seton	17½ - 180	Chiverton Moor	5½ - 2½
Great Vor	17½ - 18½	Devon Consols	440 - 445
North Treskerby	2½ - 2½	Chontales	3½ - 3½
East Grenville	2 - 2½	Mineral Rights	1 - 1½

The present time is most opportune for securing an interest in good mines at a nominal figure. There are several which, in Mr. HUME'S opinion, must soon multiply their market value many times. Mr. HUME having had great experience in the periodical rise and fall of shares, is prepared to point out such as he believes will prove very remunerative to present purchasers, the outlay being trifling, and the chances great.

Mr. HUME'S Circular forwarded on application.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Is always prepared to deal at close prices in mining, bank, railway shares, &c.

Mr. GREENE has FOR SALE:—
10 East Caradon, £6½. 50 East Rosewarne, £1½. 50 Mineral Rights, 18s.
10 Clifford, £7½. 10 Gawton, £2 18s. 20 So. Condurow, £1½.
10 East Carn Brea, £1½. 20 East Snaffell, 40s. 50 Chontales, £3½.
100 Prince of Wales, 10s. 15 East Lacey, £2. 50 New Treleigh.
50 Caldbeck Fells, 20s. 5 Great Lacey, £21½. 20 Central Snailbeach.
10 St. No. Lacey, £1½. 50 Frontino, 17s. 6d. 10 Retainie Lacey, £4.
20 No. Treskerby, £2½. 20 Penhale Wheel Vor.

Mr. GREENE can recommend three mines for a safe rise.
Money advanced on mining shares.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.
Office hours, Ten till Four.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE has just returned from his tour of inspection in Devon and Cornwall, and is enabled to give valuable information to parties desirous of investing in mines in either county.

Never was there a more favourable opportunity for parties to invest than at the present, particularly in lead and copper mines, as there are many safe for a great rise, which should be bought at once.

WANTED TO BUY, any part of the following, at a shade above the market prices, for cash or account:—100 East Caradon, 100 Marke Valley, 2000 Prince of Wales, 30 West Caradon, 200 Great North Downs, 200 North Treskerby, 300 Crebhor, 500 New Russell, 50 Great Vor, 500 Caldbeck, 500 Wheel Agar, 100 Gawton, 500 East Gunnislake, 200 Penhale and Lomax, 100 Bedford United, 300 Chontales, 20 West Chiverton, 100 Chiverton Moor, 500 Drake Walls.

An OFFER WANTED FOR CHITERS, New Birch Tor, East Snaffell, Central Snailbeach, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewarne United, Rosekneweth, 70 North Bassett, 40 Wheel Union, 40 Great South Tolguis, 105 Pendene, Stray Park, North Roskear, West Maria, Lady Bertha, Great Busy, Brixham Hematite Iron, North Shepherds, and Frontino.

Money advanced on marketable mining shares. Office hours, Ten till Four.
Bankers: Bank of England.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, and No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS. Stocks, shares, &c., bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MESSRS. THOMPSON AND CO., SHAREDEALERS,

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

purchase in Clowance Wood Mining shares, as the best speculation in Cornwall. Special and latest reports and information forwarded on application.

Pedn-an-drea and Sparrow shares are also recommended.

Stocks and shares of every kind bought and sold.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

(Established 18 years), has FOR SALE, at net prices:—30 Quibrada (fully paid), at £24; 70 Prince of Wales, 9s. 6d.; 40 Pendene, 8s. 6d.; 50 Camborne Vean, 24s.; 100 Mineral Rights, 19s.; 150 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s.; 50 Don Pedro, 22s. 6d.; 2 Minera; 30 East Rosewarne, 22s. 6d.; 80 North Jane, 10s.; 100 Okel Tor, 10s.; 120 Illogan, 8s.; 60 Lady Bertha, 7s.; 1 West Sharp Tor, £22½; 130 Frontino and Bolivia, 15s.; 10 East Caradon, £28½; 30 United Mexican, 37s. 6d.; 10 North Roskear, £28½; 1 Devon Consols, £45; 5 Great Vor, 21s.; 70 Crebhor, 10s.; 10 East Carn Brea, 22s.; 50 Gawton, £3; 1 Wheel Seton, £180.

BUYER of 150 East Seton, 2s.; 30 Chiverton Moor, 2s.; 50 Gawton, £2½; 60 Camborne Vean, 20s.; 100 Prince of Wales, 7s.; 5 Tincroft; 100 Great Caradon; 1 South Caradon; 80 Caldbeck Fells.

A SELECTED LIST OF STOCKS AND SHARES, also a DAILY PRICE LIST, sent on application to PETER WATSON, Stock and Share-dealer, 72, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

Railways.	Banks.	English Funds.
Financial.	Foreign Funds.	Discount.
Steamship.	Loan.	Docks.
Ironworks.	Gas.	Water Works.
Insurance.	Telegraph.	Hotel.
Marine Insurance.	Land.	Irrigation.
Foreign Mines.	Cornish Mines.	Devon Mines.
	And other public companies.	Canada Bonds.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at net prices, for cash or fortnightly settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at net prices, for cash or half-monthly settlements, at the closest possible market prices of the day.

Twenty-one years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Nineteen in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital in bona fide concerns.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships, Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, American and Colonial Securities, &c., sent on application, with special recommendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice may be done through him.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 72, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
N.B.—References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—The ruinous losses that have

been recently incurred by shareholders, deluded by specious promises of unusually large dividends into making injudicious purchases, prove the folly of indiscriminate speculation, and the value of sound practical experience.

Frank Mills, East Lovell, Chontales, Mineral Rights, Prince of Wales, and Trevean shares should be bought, as there is every probability of a great rise in the course of the coming two or three months. The present price is so ridiculously low that there is a large margin for profit.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

EDWARD COOKE, 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street, and Mining Exchange, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,

7, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

200 Okel Tor, 12s. 6d.	35 North Chiverton, 30s.	50 Cen. Snailbeach, 30s.
70 East Rosewarne, 21s.	15 Great Fortune, £2½.	40 Central Minera, 30s.
30 Camb. Vean, 31s. 6d.	80 Drake Walls.	150 Lady Bertha, 2s.
15 Great Lacey, £20½.	20 Gawton.	70 Frontino, 16s. 6d.
3 Providence, £24½.	40 St. No. Lacey, 38s. 9d.	40 Wheel Grenville, £1½
80 Prince of Wales, 9s. 3d.	35 East Grenville, £2 8 3	20 Chiverton, £2½.
40 Carne Camb., 15s. 9d.	2 West Chiverton, £8½	5 East Bassett, £13½.
60 Crebhor, 10s. 6d.	30 Wheel Uny, 10s. 6d.	10 Clifford, £7 16s. 3d.
5 Great Vor, £18½.	20 Hingston, £3½.	20 Hallenbagle, 5s. 9d.
1 West Seton, £123½.	60 Chontales, £3 11s. 3d.	15 East Lovell, £7½.
20 Chiverton Moor, £25½.	15 Cook's Kitchen, £1½.	20 North Croft, 6s. 6d.
10 North Roskear, £3½.	5 Trevean, £8.	1 Wheel Seton, £180.
30 East Carn Brea, 18s.	20 East Caradon, £28½.	25 Rosewarne Utd., 13s.
60 Rose. Cons., 12s. 6d.	50 Redmoor, 8s. 9d.	10 Stray Park, 30s.
50 Mineral Rights, 19s. 6d.	25 South Condurow, 19s.	75 Caldbeck Fells, 20s.
20 Frank Mills, £4 8s. 9d.	30 No. Treskerby, 48s. 9d.	5 Wheel Buller, £11½.
4 Bryn Gwyn, £13½.	25 New Lovell, 7s. 6d.	50 Gonnemane, 9s. 6d.
	5 St. Ives, £25½.	

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheel Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.

Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

Investment Circular for the present month now ready.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED to Nos. 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. REYNOLDS transacts business in British and Foreign Stocks, Government Securities, Banks, &c. BUSINESS, cash or time:—

Chontales Gold.	Bryn Gwlog.	West Sharp Tor.
Dale (Limited).	Prince of Wales.	Central Snailbeach.
Frontino Gold.	Mineral Rights.	Great South Chiverton.

N.B.—Course of Fonder and Mobilier of England, as well as the other financial companies.—June 16, 1866.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. WILSON, WARD, and Co. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices:—Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Lacey, Caldbeck Fells, Penhale and Lomax, New Wheel Towan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on application.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET

WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

Temporary Offices, 78, Shrubland Grove, Dalston.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—

Investments effected in Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and 75 per cent. of the purchase money advanced, if required, subject to quarterly or half-yearly repayments.

Loans negotiated on Public Securities having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business undertaken.

CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—

ON SALE, FIVE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of £100 each, with coupons attached. Payable half-yearly, at the offices of the Crown Agents of the Colonies. Apply to—

CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.
Investment, Loan, and Bank Agency,
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMAS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in North Dolcoath, North Minera, Wheel Hartley, Mary Ann, Minera (Wrexham), and Bedol-Aur (Holywell).

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., AND MINING EXCHANGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Mineral Rights Association, Zacatecas, Frontino, and Caldbeck Fells, either as BUYERS or SELLERS, for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.
Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

tenders his services to the public in the sale or purchase of mining and other securities, at close net prices. A selected list on application.

Bankers: City Bank.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, having extensive dealings, either as BUYERS or SELLERS, in ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES, are always in a position to transact business at the market prices of the day, free of commission.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—200 Great South Chiverton,

100 East Chiverton, 50 Rosewarne Consols, 50 Chiverton Moor, and 100 East Grenville. Lowest price for cash will meet with prompt attention.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, Sharedealers, No. 2, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

SHARES FOR SALE.—10 East Lovell, 10 Providence, 50 South Condurow, 50 North Jane, 100 North Bassett, and 50 Redmoor. A correct list of prices will be forwarded on application.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, Sharedealers, No. 2, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster Bank.

FOR SALE, the FOLLOWING SHARES, for cash:—70 Mineral Rights, 17s. 6d. (20s. paid); 90 Frontino, 16s. (27s. 6d. paid); 25 South Condurow, 25s.; 50 Worthing, 10s. (20s. paid).—Apply to "E. W.," 30, South-street, Manchester-square, London, W.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, SHAREDEALER, &c., of 25 years' experience, DEALS, and NEGOTIATES the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES in Mines, Banks, Hotels, Water-works, Bridges, Canals, and every other marketable security, at net prices, for cash or the fortnightly settling.

5, Finsbury Chambers, London-wall, E.C.

SOUTH LEISURE.—Mr. J. P. ENDEAN has SPECIAL BUSINESS in 1000, or any less number, as BUYER at 25s., or will SELL at 27s. 6d. per share. State number and lowest price.—3, Finsbury Chambers, London-wall, London, E.C.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY, AND GENERAL INVESTMENT OFFICES, No. 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES OF THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE REINNIE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CENTRAL SNAELBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, PLYMOUTH.

WEBB, WADGE, AND CO. (late Edwin H. Wadge) beg to inform their friends and clients that they have made arrangements with Mr. Edwin H. Wadge (for two years the chief representative and manager of the extensive business of Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester), and that his business will henceforth be transacted under the name and title of WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., at No. 9, CRESCENT PLACE, PLYMOUTH.

WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the heart of the mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and purity of view. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact position of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.

Address, Messrs. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., South of England Mining and Engineering Offices, 9, Crescent-place, Plymouth.

MESSRS. BEOR AND KENRICK, MINING ENGINEERS.

Messrs. BEOR AND KENRICK undertake the inspection and Survey of Estates and Mineral Properties at home and abroad; and are open to contract for the erection of mine machinery, the sinking of shafts, and boring of untried ground.

In all cases a plan will accompany their reports. References given.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO., FINANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

DEALER in MINING and OTHER SHARES.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER. THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS.

Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares in the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazell Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,

224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

MR. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 12 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

MR. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investments in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

MR. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1859—2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1865, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological Maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, Map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the country. Price 5s. 6d.

ALBION TAVERN, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

The presentation banquet of the Wadge Testimonial Fund was held at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, London, on last Friday sen night, June 1, when the committee of the fund presented to Mr. Erwin Harvey Wadge, F.G.S., on behalf of the subscribers, a piece of plate value 300 guineas, and a marble bust, executed by Mr. Neville Burnard, the eminent Cornish sculptor, in recognition of the "magnificent services rendered by him to the cause of metallic mining enterprise throughout the United Kingdom, but more especially in Cornwall and Devonshire."

Menu: Potage de tortue Claire; potage de tortue à l'Anglaise; patte de tortue au vin de Champagne; patte de tortue au vin de Madere; dorées à l'Italienne; truites à la Tartare; flounders water suché; saumon de Christchurch; turbot; whitebait; homard à l'Albion; poulets à la Chevalier; queues d'Agneau aux pois d'Asperges; coqueletes de caillies à la Macedoine; boudin de foies gras à la Maitre d'Hotel; jambon de France; jambon de Parme; petits pois à la Catalane; canetons; œufs de Flandre; asperges truffées de perles; pigeon sarriette; omelette aux fraises; pêches à la Belle-Vue; crème au marasquin; gelée au Vin; ananas aux croutons; petits soufflés glaces; pâtisserie.

The wines were : White Chablis (1858), Champagne, Moët, Veuve Cliquot, Roederer, Sherry (vintage 1829), Vino de Pasto, Madelra, Port (vintages 1840 and 1847), Hock, Rudesheimer, Marcobrunner, Steinberg Cabinet, Johannesburg, Moselle (still and sparkling), Sauterne, Chateau Yquem (1858), Claret, Chateau Lafitte (1857), Grand Vin Chateau Margaux (1858), Leoville (1857), Burgundy, Chambertin, Romanée, Monceaux, Clos Vougeot.

The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. WILLIAMS, of Manchester, who was supported on the right by Mr. WADGE, and on the left by the Hon. EDWARD LEESON. The vice-chair was filled by Mr. CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, C.E., F.S.A., of Redruth and Manchester. About 40 guests sat down to dinner, among whom were—Mr. Oliver Speer, Dublin; Mr. S. R. Carnell, London; Mr. Charles Robertson, London; Mr. Alexander Miller, Manchester; Mr. George Eustice, C.E., Hayle, Cornwall; Mr. Commissioner Hoare, Dublin; Lieutenant Skipworth, R.N.; Mr. Charles Warwick, London; Lieutenant Gibson; the Rev. Thomas McNally, B.A., LL.B., Dulin; Mr. Arthur Stephens (of Messrs. Stephens and Son) Bedford-row, London; Mr. A. Pulbrook, London; Mr. Francis Lane (of Messrs. Lane and Gibbs), Royal Exchange, London; Major Jervis; Mr. H. R. Montgomery; and Mr. John J. Cunnah, hon. secretary. The musical arrangements had been organised under the superintendence of Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., of Cheapside.

UNNAH) stated that he had received several letters from gentlemen regretting that unavoidable engagements prevented their attending this banquet, and thus testifying, by their presence, the high estimate in which they held the services Mr. Wadge has rendered to the public in promoting that great industry which lies at the foundation of all the material prosperity of Great Britain. Among the letters read were the following:—

From Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.S.M.G., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Royal School of Mines, London.

16, *Belgrave-square, May, 30, 1866.*—Sir Roderick Murchison returns thanks, and regrets that a long-standing prior engagement will prevent his being present at the Wadge Testimonial dinner on June 1.

From Mr. N. Kendall, M.P. for East Cornwall.
National Club, 1, Whitehall-gardens, May 31, 1866.—Mr. Kendall presents his
compliments to the committee of the Wadge Testimonial, and begs to thank
them for their kind invitation; parliamentary duties, however, prevent his doing
himself the honour to accept the same.

From Mr. J. J Rogers, late M.P. for Helston, Cornwall.
27, *Chester-street, S.W.*, June 1, 1866.—Mr. Rogers presents his compliments to the honorary secretary of the Wadge testimonial, and much regrets that a previous engagement prevents his being present at the dinner this day. The invitation only reached him this morning.

Apologies were also read (among others) from the following : Mr. John Pugh ; Capt. Rogers, R.M.S. ; Mr. E. Ledgard, The Bank, Ashton-under-Lyne ; Capt. Richards, Devon Great Consols, Tavistock ; Mr. Robert Hoey (of W. Darzang and Co.), Dublin ; Capt. Kendall, R.M.S. ; Mr. G. Henwood, F.S.A. ; Major Hamilton ; Mr. C. St. L. Tiechohr ; Capt. Triphook, R.M.S. ; and Mr. W. Lewis, Dublin. Mr. Cunnah also stated that he much regretted that Mr. K. Symons, of Turin, was prevented by ill-health from attending.

...has prevailed in all nations from all buildings. "Wherever any body of Englishmen assembled, their primary duty was to testify their loyalty to their sovereign; but in the case of our present gracious monarch this was not a mere formal expression of duty, but one of heartfelt admiration, affection, and sympathy for a lady who, in, perhaps, the most exalted of earthly positions, had shown a domestic example which had given a tone to the whole social system of the English race, in Europe, America, and Australia, and in every grade of society, from the palace to the cottage.

The toast was drunk with the musical honours of God save the Queen.

the CHAIRMAN said the next toast he had to propose was that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, the Duchess of Cornwall, and the rest of the royal family. Cornishmen always spoke of the heir to the Throne as their duke, and, he thought, justly; for the title of Duke of Cornwall was no mere honorary distinction, but was a peerage accompanied by the substantial advantages of vast properties, particularly mineral properties, and extensive and valuable semi-feudal seigniorial privileges in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. Some years ago the administration of these properties, particularly the mining properties, was in the hands of a man which had been allowed to fall into disrepute, and he had rather the management of the Duchy into great disrepute in Cornwall; and in one rather notorious instance the Duchy incurred the justly-merited odium of the whole mining interest in the kingdom by a mean and grasping policy, unworthy of the smallest squire in the kingdom. Fortunately, however, this policy was short-sighted as it was mean and grasping, and had simply ended in the ruin of a mine which otherwise might, to the present, have been a mutual source of profit to the Duchy and its lessees. But happily these things were past, and now the administration of the Duchy had been as liberal, particularly as regards mining matters, as any reasonable man could desire. He believed that the change was due, in no small degree, to the personal wishes of His Royal Highness, thus affording a noble example to the other great landowners of these kingdoms. (Hear, hear.) Upon the importance of such an example, in one so highly placed, he need not expatiate. They all knew how early His Royal Highness identified himself with the feelings and pastimes of English country gentleman; and he was sure, therefore, they would be pleased to hear that in that character which every English country gentleman, worthy the name, valued more than titles or pedigree—that is, the character, in his opinion, of being a "good landlord"—the Duke of Cornwall was a noble example. (Cheers.) He asked them, consequently, to drink with all honours, and merely as a formal royal toast, the health of the Duke of Cornwall, the Duchess, and the rest of the Royal family. He especially wished the Royal Highness to prosper in the discharge of his holy estate which he, as an old married man, was in duty bound to consider as the only condition in life in which true happiness could be enjoyed. (Cheers and laughter.)

the toast was drunk with the musical honours of God Bless the Prince of Wales.

the toast was drunk with the musical honours of God Bless the Prince of Wales. The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, I now request your particular attention, for the toast I am about to propose is the toast of the evening—the health, happiness, and prosperity of our distinguished friend Erwin Harvey Wadge. (Great cheering.) Before I proceed to make the few observations which I feel it incumbent to do in proposing this toast, I shall first ask my friend Mr. Cunliffe, the hon. secretary of the committee of the Testimonial Fund, to read to you the programme-sheet and certain other communications he has received.

Mr. J. J. CUNYAH (the hon. secretary) said: The balance-sheet, as far as it be at present made out, stands as follows:—

THE TREASURER OF THE WADGE TESTIMONIAL FUND.	
—To ordinary subscriptions from 123 subscribers	£345 0 0
Subscriptions from working miners and mine agents in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales	189 15 0

Total	£534	15	0
-By amount to be paid Mr. Burnard for marble bust.....	£105	0	0
Ditto to Messrs. Phillips Brothers, Cockspur-street, for plate ..	315	0	0
Balance	114	15	0

Balance	114 15 0
Total	<u>£534 15 0</u>

The 5341. 15s. subscribed, 2971. 5s. has been received by the treasurer, and 10s. remains yet to be received. The balance of the prize fund is £1145. 10s. 10d. pending for the plate and bust, will be 1144. 15s.; but, in addition to I have reason to anticipate that some further considerable subscriptions will be received from abroad, which will amount, as far as I can judge, to at least 60l. more, and which will consequently bring up this balance to 1801. 10s. 200l. Out of this will have to be paid the various expenses of printing, engraving, &c.; after which, the surplus remaining, and it is certain there will be surplus, it is the intention of the committee to place as a prize, under the name of the "Wadge Prize," at the disposal of the Council of the Polytechnic Society, to be given to the author of the best essay on the subject of the Financial Regulations most Conducive to the Prosperity of Mining Enterprises. As numerous prizes are already at the disposal of the Polytechnic Society for matters relating to the geological and engineering branches of mining, the committee has deemed it advisable to devote any surplus at their disposal to the encouragement of attention to the financial conditions of mining enterprises, which at present are admittedly not in a generally satisfactory condition. Besides, as Mr. Wadge is, beyond question, the ablest mining financier in the country, it is only just that he should be enabled to give annually a prize every day, the association of his name with such an annual gift being most appropriate. (Hear, hear, hear.) I have a very large number of letters here from Mr. Wadge, which, as he was not being able to be present themselves, have related me to read them as their personal testimonies of the benefits which have accrued in common with many others, have received from Mr. Wadge's mining and commercial ability. As, however, there are upwards of 50 of these letters,

and as they are all pretty lengthy, I should, if I obeyed the injunctions of the writers, have to occupy a very large proportion of the evening in reading them. (Laughter.) I am consequently obliged to ask you to take them "as read" (hear, hear)—merely selecting extracts from a few, which I do at random, and without any undue preference. The Rev. W. G. Lyall, Castle Froome Rectory, Bromyard, writes—"About two months since I made a small investment in shares in one of Mr. Wadge's mines, the rise in which has been so marvellous that I seem to have made as fortunate a venture as that of Aladdin with his wonderful lamp. Considering Mr. Wadge as the 'genius,' I feel, therefore, called to show him all honour and regard." Mr. William Garry, of the Ordnance Survey, writes—"I have been very much interested in the benefits which are attitudinal to Mr. Wadge, of Stradbrough Hall, Blackrock, Dublin, in recognition of the eminent services he has rendered to metallic mining enterprise in Cornwall and Devon. I need hardly state how entirely my feelings accord with the sentiments of esteem and admiration, so delicately expressed in the letters of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Fynones, and how happy I should be to contribute. I feel bound in common justice to observe that, acting under his advice, I made good much of the capital I had lost in speculations through other mediums; but I feel this is a poor and unworthy reason to offer my contributions to so distinguished a man, and if it be of any service to him, I will be glad to see the benefits he has conferred on mining industry generally by his energy in prosecuting his objects, by the brilliancy of his conceptions in devising the best means to that end, and, of his uncompromising honour in all his engagements." Dr. George Wyse, of Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, writes—"There is no one who has had the privilege of Mr. Wadge's acquaintance, since he arrived in this city, but will heartily join in the recognition of the substantial services he has rendered to commercial enterprise. The movement will meet with a hearty response from the numerous friends in the country who have profited from his advice and the many who have been enabled to have their property put to use, even long before he came to Ireland." Messrs. Waller and Co., Dublin, write—"Ten guineas here to him. For the short time Mr. Wadge has been connected with Ireland there is no doubt he has tended to give an impetus, and promote the development of the industrial resources of the country, more than any person we have cognizance of within the time." These, gentlemen, are a fair sample of the general tone of the letters, about 50 in number, I now hold in my hand—(hear, hear)—but however much it may gratify us all to hear our friend spoken of in such terms of high position and character, I feel it necessary to draw your attention to the following facts, which I will state, in conclusion, that when our accounts are finally closed a detailed balance-sheet will be forwarded to each subscriber. (Hear.)

And to each knight, (Great cheering.) I now use to say a few words on the toast before you, which is the health, happiness, and prosperity of my friend on the right, Erwin Harvey Wadge. (Great cheering.) If I did not know that most of you present were well acquainted with his career, and were, as well as I am myself, cognizant of his great services in the field of mining industry, I should feel how inefficient any effort of mine would be to attempt, on the present occasion, to explain in anything like an adequate manner what those services are. That Mr. Wadge has, in a very short time, realised in mining pursuits a very large fortune, and has also been the means of enriching his friends and acquaintances to a great degree, and of doing other good and useful acts known to all the world. But success, although a very fair *prima facie* evidence of ability and worth, is not in itself a sufficient reason to justify us in assemblage to-day to do honour to Mr. Wadge, if his success were not of a nature to be conferred public benefits as well as private advantages, and were not brought about by the exercise of virtues worthy of public recognition. (Cheers.)

gentlemen, both easy conditions are fulfilled in Mr. Wadge's case. By his success he has not only enriched himself and his friends and connections, together with a large number of the public who have been fortunate enough to follow him in his enterprises, but he has also been the means of promoting sound and profitable mining enterprise in a greater degree than any man has done for the last twenty years. His employment of labour has been judiciously confined to the commercial enterprise of large districts. (Loud cheers.) It is necessary for me to say, even to those who do not know Mr. Wadge, that results like these have not been achieved without the exercise of extraordinary ability, unflinching courage, indomitable energy, and—what I value far higher than any of these—unswerving probity and honour. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I never saw a more valuable man than Mr. Wadge, and I never witnessed a more successful business success until I knew Mr. Wadge; but neither had I ever realised how indispensable it was for any man to possess that courage unless he were supported by an internal consciousness of being a thorough master of his subject, and of being actuated by motives of the highest honour and integrity. (Hear, hear.) No man who, in the bottom of his heart, has a doubt on either of these points, can possess that indomitable courage which you must all have remarked has ever been displayed by Mr. Wadge. He has never been deterred from his course by any great success or earned great renown. Let any man ever for a moment doubt his own knowledge or capacity to compete successfully against all comers in his own particular pursuit, and he will inevitably falter at the moment of trial: if any man have a suspicion that, however plausible his operations may seem to the world, they really are not such as he can justify to his own conscience, and he will assuredly falter in critical times, when brought to the face with the inevitable and irrefragable truth that he is not doing all that he reads of. I remember a French knight, who was "*sans peur et sans reproche*." It has always appeared to me that this motto has seemed to imply that the first attribute was a consequence of the latter, and that he was "*without fear*" because he was "*without reproach*." (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is not my *forte* to deal lavishly in com-

ments, but I say—and I say it honestly, and from the bottom of my heart—that I have ever regarded my friend Mr. Wadge as the Bayard of mining pur-
suits, as that noble industrial knight who is "without fear" because he is
without reproach." (Loud and continued cheering.) And who, being with-
out fear, has succeeded in conquering difficulties, in overcoming obstacles,
and, finally, in achieving an amount of success which no man can deny to
himself. I have said that, and I say it again, and I am sure you possibly re-
gard me as a member, although, I fear, a very humble one—of a family which,
probably, above any other in England, has achieved the greatest amount of
mining success; and, consequently, I may claim, without presumption, to
speak with some little authority on the subject, particularly as my father
has personally associated with my late lamented kinsman, Mr. Michael Wil-
liams, M.P. for West Cornwall, in those mining operations which resulted in
the realisation of one of the largest fortunes accumulated in England during
the last generation. Recalling to memory what I have heard from my father,
and rubbing up a few of my own reminiscences, I find a striking similarity of
circumstances and incidents between the career of my friend Mr. Michael
Williams, M.P., and the venture to predict that the analogy will
shortly be more completely realised by my seeing Mr. Wadge sent up as a repre-
sentative from his native county to the House of Commons. (Cheering, and
cries of "No, no; Mr. Wadge is pledged to an Irish constituency.") Well, I
am aware of that, and it is no doubt probable that Mr. Wadge will first enter
the House of Commons as the representative of an Irish constituency; but, at
the same time, I may be allowed to express a hope that before the conclusion of
his parliamentary career he may be called upon to represent in the House of
Commons the mining interests of his native county, as he is now their leading
representative in the face of the public. (Cheers, and a voice: "We won't let
him have him.") Well, if that is the case, I have no objection to his having
an Irish constituency, which will only what I have said by expressing the opinion,
which certainly there will be no dissident in this room, that there is no man
more fit to represent in Parliament the interests of his native county
than my friend on the right. (Loud cheering.) And in stating this I am
unmindful that (in Cornwall, at least) commercial success alone is not, and

undoubtedly one of the most ancient families in Cornwall, the lineal descendant of the Wadges of Upton, in Lewannick, once possessed of great estates, in the eastern part of the county. Upwards of four hundred years ago, in the reign of Henry VI., centuries before the families of some of our greatest nobility emerged from obscurity, Robert Wadge, an ancestor of my friend on the right, represented, in 1436, the borough of Liskeard in the Commons House of Parliament (cheers); and in the list of Cornish worthies, the family was for centuries

orn, during the civil wars of the Great Rebellion, of a large portion of its members, which passed into the hands of newly sprung up families, among

sions, which pass into the hands of newly sprung up families—among whom I may particularly mention the Rodds, of Trebartha, the present possessors of Upton—the Wadges, no doubt, lost considerably in county position, will be seen by referring to Lyson's "Magna Britannia." But while some of the Wadges might have said, with Erasmus, "I am as lowly as the lowliest," the Rodds' coat of arms remained without a stain, and it was the ability and energy of my friend, again restored to its pristine splendour, and long continued cheering.) Gentlemen, we have assembled here this evening to present to Mr. Wadge a testimonial of respect, gratitude, and sympathy, subscribed by upwards of 500 persons (including working men) throughout the length and breadth of these kingdoms. The moral worth of such a testimony is not to be measured by money, and is incapable of being expressed in gold or in silver; but as it was necessary to find some representative, the committee decided that it should take the form of a piece of plate and a marble bust. In the production of both we have enlisted the aid of two artists of our day, the plate being designed by Messrs. Phillips, of Cockspur-street, to be inscribed with the names of those who produced the famous Alexandra Vase, presented by the Danish residents in England to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on her marriage; and the bust being executed by Mr. Neville Burnard, the great Cornish sculptor, who has already commemorated in marble so many illustrious Cornishmen. In neither case has the artist been able to complete his work in time for the present meeting, so that in both cases the presentation on occasion must be merely *pro forma*. In the name of the committee, and of Subscribers to the Fund, I now have the honour to present to Mr. Wadge, *pro forma*, the vase and bust in course of preparation. I beg to assure him, *pro forma*, that in which toast all are invited to join (no invitation to join), in his future endeavours to promote the good of his country, he will find abundant cheering.

er, all health, happiness, and prosperity. (Loud and continued cheering.)
The toast was drunk, with the accompaniment of continued acclamation,
the musical honours of "See the conquering hero comes."

Mr. WADGE (who rose amidst great and repeated cheering, and was visibly affected) said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in rising to return thanks for the great honour you have done me, and the great honour done me by the numerous subscribers to the testimonial, you must first allow me to express, with all respect to my friends, a complete conviction of my own unworthiness to receive such an honour. (Loud cries of "No, no.") If I could have consulted my own personal feelings, without appearing to slight the strongly and repeatedly expressed wishes and wishes of many of my friends, I should have declined the honour sought to be conferred upon me; but in the matter of life a man is bound to leave himself in the hands of his friends, and it is by their judgement, and not my own, that I have acquiesced in receiving the noble testimonial that has been just presented me by your man. In saying this, I hope I shall not be thought to be acting either consciously or ungratefully towards the committee, or towards the numerous subscribers to the Testimonial. I feel, far more than any words can express, an overwhelming debt of gratitude I owe to those gentlemen; for, as our Chairman has most truly said, the moral weight of such an expression of approval is to be measured by any money standard I have, as you have heard stated, a very fair fortune, a very fair fortune, a fortune which, measured in accordance with the patrimony with which I started in life, cannot but be considered great success; yet I can honestly say, at this moment, that I value more the testimonial which you have presented me this day—for the moral approval and career which it conveys—than all else I possess in the world. (Cheers.)

[illegible]

even now there is no passage in the classic poets that has the power of movement as this has. In one respect only do I venture to differ from the poet, who in lines further on laments how the progress of civilisation had altered the state in which brass and gold were originally held—

Nam fuit in pretio magis aes, aurumque jacebat
Propter inutilitatem, hebeti mucrone retusum;

Nunc jacet at aurum in summum succedit honorum.
I have nothing to say against gold, which certainly now, as when the poet wrote,
nunc summum honorum; but I must say something for brass. (Laughter.)
I never may have been the case when Lucretius wrote, it cannot now be truly
nunc jacet æs; for, in my experience, brass is next to gold, the greatest
of that influences the world. (Great cheers and applause.) Gentlemen, next
to gold, which has been the cause of all our troubles, I attribute the mining success
of time and attention I have devoted to the study of mineral deposits. At a
place like the present, it would be out of place to indulge in a geological
discussion; but this I may say, that a large proportion of the enormous risks
in ordinary mining may, by careful preliminary study and arrangement,
be to a great extent avoided. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to say that mining
ever ceases to be speculative, but the extent of the speculation may be reduced
very much. We know that when mining does succeed the success is great beyond
all comparison it is possible in any other pursuit. In no other human career is it possible
to imagine 1000*l.* fruitifying at once into 60,000*l.* a year, as has happened
even to Consols, and in many instances in England; consequently, if we
are to make any rational or comparative estimate, the capital of the best managed
best managed mines must be expected to end in failure. The problem to
be solved in mining is not to make every mine a success, for that is impossible,
but to make such a proportion of them successful as shall, on the whole, leave a
balance of profit. (Hear, hear.) Although every mine cannot succeed, it
may make all the difference in the world whether it is one in three that suc-
ceeds or one in thirty that succeeds. One success to two failures would, on the
whole, be a magnificent success; whereas, one success to twenty-nine failures
is necessarily and in disastrous loss. I will not now tell you what is the
evidence of Cornish cost-book conducted mines on this point; but my own expe-
rience is that, with careful selection and good management, there can be made
a very small gross profit. (Cheers.) The Chairman admits that this proportion
much higher one than is usually considered possible; but it is one which, arising
from his own experience, I have found to be attainable under the conditions.
As I have stated (hear, hear); and, with such a proportion, I need scarcely
say that mining is one of the most profitable pursuits on the face of the earth.
Gentlemen, my friend the Chairman has referred to the antiquity of the posi-
tion formerly held by my family in Cornwall. (Cheers.) I hope I am
such a man of the world, and too much imbued with modern ideas, to place
 undue value on being descended from a family which occupied a conspicuous
position in our annals six centuries ago; but still I feel that they have
been tempted—and we are all often so tempted—to do a mean thing, to
sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. It is a temptation that arises from a sense
of pride that the higher sense of duty which ought to have been my
own safeguard. My greatest incentive to the labour which has brought me
into pecuniary reward has, I avow, been the desire to restore the clouded
reputation of my family; but I have always felt that unless I could succeed in ac-
complishing this by means above caviil or reproach, I had better leave it unac-
complished. (Great cheers.) Gentlemen, I shall hand down to my children the
same trust your Chairman has this day presented to me as the most precious
treasures, in the confident hope that they may be an incitement to them to
do a similar course to that which, in my case, has brought me here again to-day
to reward—Not wisely, but too well. (Mr. Wadge resumes his seat)
Thank you very much, and cheering, which lasted some minutes. I

CHAIRMAN said the next toast he had to propose was that of "The A," with which he begged to associate the name of the Rev. Mr. McNally, Aity College. (Cheers.) His own acquaintance with Mr. McNally had very brief one, but he believed he was correct in describing that reverend

gentleman as being a conspicuous ornament of the learned body of which he was a member. (Hear, hear.) Members of Trinity College have always been celebrated as bold and successful miners, foremost among whom, he was informed, stood the Professor of Geology, the Rev. Samuel Haughton; and now to that fortunate band was added the name of Mr. McNally, who, like his other friends and colleagues, had made fortunate investments under the guidance of his friend, Mr. Wadge. (Hear, hear.) He asked them to do honour to the toast of "The Church," coupled with the name of the Rev. Mr. McNally. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with musical honours. The Rev. Mr. McNALLY, in rising to return thanks, said he had come to London specially, at some personal inconvenience, to attend that dinner, in order to testify his admiration and regard for his friend Mr. Wadge. (Hear, hear.) He might say that he knew Mr. Wadge in two capacities—one as a dear and valued private friend, and the other as a quasi-public man, as the leading director of certain mining enterprises in which he (Mr. McNally) had the good fortune to be a shareholder. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of Mr. Wadge in his private capacity, he need scarcely tell those present how wide and deserved was his popularity in society. Combining, in a degree which he (Mr. McNally) had never before met with, the ripe scholarship of the student, the abundant and ready information of the man of the world, and the genial tact of the accomplished Christian gentleman, he saw in Mr. Wadge one of the men, of whom he had read in books, but never before seen face to face, who carried about with them a charm, and who exerted an influence which, do what they would, other men seemed incapable of resisting. (Cheers.) As to Mr. Wadge's business capacity, he was a clergyman, and, consequently, little experienced in such matters, could, of course, speak with a very slight authority; but as far as his little experience went, Mr. Wadge, in the clearness of his intellect, in the soundness of his judgment, in his capacity for work and for carrying out administrative details, was as far superior to most other men of business he had ever met with, as was Mr. Gladstone, as an orator, superior to an ordinary member of the House of Commons (cheers); and this was not his view alone, but the view of the most eminent business men he had conversed with. Speaking of results, he could, in his own case, say that he had made some thousands through Mr. Wadge within a very short period, for which he hoped he and his family would never cease to be truly grateful. (Hear, hear.) He felt quite sure that, although that must have been a proud day for Mr. Wadge, yet that gentleman was only now on the threshold of his career of worldly success (cheers); and that in that higher sphere to which he would, at the next dissolution, be certainly sent by the voices of his fellow-citizens, he would achieve as great and as bold a success as he had already achieved in a commercial sphere. (Cheers.) He also expressed the firm conviction that, as Mr. Wadge's career of commercial success had been attended with so many private and (in an industrial sense) public benefits, so would his career as a legislator be fruitful of blessed results, particularly to that country—unhappy Ireland—which Mr. Wadge had now made his adopted home. (Great cheering.) He thanked them for the honour they had done him, and the United Church of England and Ireland, of which he was a very humble, but, he hoped, a faithful, minister. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said the toast he would now ask them to honour was that of "The Legal Profession." (Hear, hear.) Several members of the profession were, he believed, present; but with the bar he begged to associate the name of his friend on the left, the Hon. Edward Leeson—(hear, hear)—and with the other branch of the profession he would couple the names of Mr. Robertson, Mr. Pulbrook, and Mr. Arthur Stephens. (Hear, hear.) Although wise men avoided law as much as possible, still a man must be fortunate indeed who had never occasion to resort to it to defend himself or his interests against the misdeeds, standings, chicanes, and fraud which seem inseparable from a large portion of human nature. The safety of society depended mainly on the honour of the legal profession, and although most of them—and he himself among the rest—indulged occasionally in a certain amount of common-place vituperation of law and lawyers, he was sure they all felt, in the bottom of their hearts, proud of the English legal profession, which, in both its branches, included a larger percentage of eminent and honourable names than any other profession on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) They all knew that a large proportion of the English peerage had its origin in legal success, and that for the emoluments and dignities attendant on success, no profession ever had existed to compare with the English bar. The prospect of earning a title would possibly have little attraction for his friend, the Hon. Mr. Leeson, inasmuch as he was at present the heir-presumptive to an ancient earldom—the earldom of Milltown; but no man, whatever his rank, could be insensible to the honour of success at the English bar. (Hear, hear.) Although the other branch of the profession gained less public fame, he believed that their private influence was even greater than that of the bar; and, indeed, he himself knew no position more enviable than that of a first-class English solicitor. (Hear, hear.) He gave them the health of "The Legal Profession," coupled with the names of the Hon. Mr. Leeson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Pulbrook, and Mr. Stephens. (Cheers.)

The Hon. EDWARD LEESON said he felt honoured in having his name associated with such a glorious institution as the English bar. (Hear, hear.) Although barristers were supposed to fit themselves for their profession principally by eating a certain amount of tough mutton, and imbibing a certain proportion of indifferent port; the English bar, he believed, was a more valuable and more national body, he believed, every reason to be proud. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt, as the Chairman had stated, that the emoluments and honours to be gained by the English barrister could with difficulty be paralleled in any other career; but, unless a man happened to have some peculiar interest with that other branch of the profession of the law, on the wide-spread influence of which the Chairman most justly dwelt, the path that led to these successful results was indeed a thorny and wearisome one, in toiling up which years often passed away without advance being made. When he regarded his friend Mr. Wadge (who, like himself, was a member of the Temple), and compared the present position of wealth and honour which he occupied, with the comparative poverty and obscurity in which many of his (Mr. Wadge's) contemporaries in life were still struggling at the bar, he felt how wise had been Mr. Wadge's course in turning his energies to business pursuits, instead of confining himself exclusively to the law, that most jealous of mistresses. He himself, he regretted to say, knew nothing of business affairs; but if he had even a smattering, he was inclined to believe that what he had heard that day, that he would be induced to venture into the race; for it is dreary work to pass one's best days in waiting for an opportunity which, after all, might never come, while one's contemporaries in other pursuits were reaching one by one the goal of wealth and influence. (Hear, hear.) His family being connected with Ireland as landowners, he naturally took a great interest in the progress of that country; and, consequently, nothing delighted him more than to find that a gentleman of Mr. Wadge's well-known wealth, judgment, and energy, had been induced to make Ireland his adopted home. (Cheers.) He felt satisfied from what he had heard, as to the results already accomplished by Mr. Wadge—which had caused his name to be associated with the name of William Dargan, and others equally eminent in the industrial world—that his connection with Ireland would form a landmark in the industrial progress of that country. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERTSON said he thanked them for coupling his name with that branch of the profession of the law which he had now exercised for forty years. He had known his friend Mr. Wadge since he was a boy, and had always felt confident that he had stuff in him very different from that which makes up the common-place men of the day; and nothing that had been said that evening did he more heartily concur than in that sentiment of the Rev. Mr. McNally, that his friend Wadge was, as yet, only at the threshold of his successful career. (Cheers.) As two of his younger brethren in the profession were associated with him in the toast, one of whom was Mr. Wadge's brother-in-law, and the son of Mr. Wm. Stephens, of Bedford-row, the head of one of the most eminent firms in the profession, he would not trespass further on them, but conclude by thanking them for the honour done him.

Mr. PULBROOK said he had also been associated for some years with Mr. Wadge, and had the honour of acting as solicitor to some of his companies. As he had given special attention to the working of the law of joint-stock companies, he was in a position thoroughly to endorse what had been said by Mr. Wadge as to the utter breakdown of the Cornish Cost-book System, when applied to modern mining. There could be no doubt the Limited Liability Act was liable to abuse, and, indeed, had been abused; but the principle of that Act was the only one now applicable to associations, whether for mining or any other purpose. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman had referred to the vituperation in which some people indulged about lawyers; but for his part he was very indifferent to it, and made great allowances for men who had to pay bills of costs. (Laughter.) Mr. ARTHUR STEPHENS said he felt great pride at being present that evening, and witnessing the honours conferred on his brother-in-law, Mr. Wadge. (Cheers.) On his own behalf, and on behalf of his father, whose ill-health prevented his being present, he begged to say how much they felt the honour reflected on their family by such flattering testimonials to so near a relative. (Cheers.) He had himself no connection with metallic mining; but as one associated intimately with the Golden Fleece, he knew how profitable mining, properly and prudently conducted, could be. He begged to differ from Mr. Pulbrook, as to regarding with indifference any reflection on the honour of his profession. (Hear, hear.) He confessed he had always learned from his father, who had occupied a conspicuous position in the profession for so many years, to be very tenacious on this point. (Hear, hear.) Of course, there were many grades in the profession of a solicitor, and, no doubt, all were useful, and probably, indeed, necessary, for the working of society. But, speaking for their own firm, which was a conveyancing and Chancery business, he might say their main object was to avoid, when it was possible, litigation and costs. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had now to propose the Navy and Army, including, of course, our gallant volunteers. (Cheers.) According to all appearances, the great nations of the Continent were on the eve of a wanton and terrible war, by which some of the fairest portions of Europe would, probably, be devastated by fire and sword. When we thought of these things we should feel how much we owed to that gallant navy which made our island secure from those horrors, from which not a family in Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic, could now feel themselves safe. (Cheers.) The same wise policy which enabled this country to preserve an honourable neutrality amidst the great American struggle, would, no doubt, continue to animate our Government; but should the honour of England require us to draw the sword, who doubted that that our present army would prove itself the worthy successor of those that fought in the Peninsula and Waterloo. (Cheers.) With the Navy he begged to associate the name of Lieutenant Skipworth, R.N., and with the Army and Volunteers the names of Major Jervis and Lieutenant Gibson.

The toast was drunk with the musical honours of "Oh, Pilot," and the "Young Recruit." Lieut. SKIPWORTH, R.N., said he was no great hand at speaking, but this he could say, that whenever their country required it, the English sailor would be found as ready as ever to maintain for the British flag the mastery of the seas. (Hear, hear.) Whether a ship goes into action with wooden or iron walls, the animating spirit, on which the result will ever depend, was the character of the flesh and blood behind them; and in this the British sailor would, he felt confident, be found as superior to those of all other nations in the future, as he had been in the past. (Cheers.)

Major JERVIS thanked them for associating his name with the army. He had not had the pleasure of Mr. Wadge's acquaintance for any lengthened period, but even during the short time he had had that honour, it had been productive to him not only of pleasure but also of profit. (Hear, hear.) As Mr. Wadge held a commission in a militia regiment, it seemed to him that he might regard him to some extent as a brother in arms, and, consequently, congratulate himself on seeing him the recipient of the honours so deservedly conferred on him that evening. (Hear, hear.)

Lieut. GIBSON, for the volunteers, said, although their motto was "Defence, not defiance," they would be found ready, whenever called on, to take their place, shoulder to shoulder, with the line and militia.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising, said—Gentlemen, I have now a toast to propose to

which I beg to recall your fullest attention, for it is one particularly germane to our present meeting: it is "Prosperity to Cornish Mining," with which I beg to associate the name of my friend opposite me, your worthy vice-chairman, Capt. C. Thomas, of Redruth. (Loud cheers.) As I have stated before this evening, although I myself am a Manchester merchant, yet the connection of my family (the Williamses, of Scourie), has been so large with mining affairs, and I have with an extent inherited their traditions, that I think I am entitled to speak with some little authority on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Now, using that privilege, I venture to say that no man in England more truly or more fairly represents Cornish mining, in all its phases, than does my friend Mr. Thomas. (Cheers.) In stating this, I do not mean to say that it is an unalloyed compliment either to Mr. Thomas or to Cornish mining. (Laughter.) Cornish mining, as Mr. Wadge has told us, and as I quite agree with him, has many faults; but, taking it as a whole, with its faults and virtues, with its strong points and its weak points, I know no more typical representative of it than my friend, Captain Thomas. (Cheers and laughter.) I do not go so far as to say that Mr. Thomas believes in the Cost-book System, for he has too much experience for that; but I must say that he is a Cornish miner of the old school—thoroughly sound and practical, but terribly afraid of any novelties. (Laughter.) I do not mean to say that my friend, as I see him now, is exactly the same (in opinions I mean) as when I knew him three years ago. Under the influence of our friend, Mr. Wadge he has, while retaining all that was good of his sound practical knowledge and great mining experience, become, I imagine, more assimilated to the ideas of modern business, particularly with regard to the finances of mining. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe there is a mining engineer in the length and breadth of Cornwall who knows so much of the practical geology, or the history of the working of mines, as Mr. Thomas, and I have often heard Mr. Wadge himself admit the valuable hints he has received from his vast practical experience. (Hear, hear.) One of the most remarkable powers possessed by Mr. Wadge—and is, I believe, a power possessed by all great administrators—is that of surrounding himself by men of the most various and diverse characteristics, which he blends and assimilates into a homogeneous whole. In Captain C. Thomas Mr. Wadge possesses a coadjutor who, for thorough practical knowledge, coupled with a rigid steadiness of character, has beyond dispute no rival in English mining. (Hear, hear.) Certainly he has no rival in Cornish mining, of which, as I have already stated, he is, beyond any other man living, the most typical representative. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let us drink to Cornish mining, coupled with the toast the name of our vice-chairman, Capt. C. Thomas, of Redruth. (Cheers.) Before I sit down I may mention one little personal matter. Some annoyance has been caused by our friend being confounded with another person in Cornwall of a similar name—a Capt. C. Thomas, who resides in the neighbourhood of Camborne. I believe this Capt. C. Thomas to be a respectable man in his sphere of life, but no one who knows anything of mining can for a moment confound him with our vice-chairman. (Hear, hear.)

Capt. C. THOMAS said: I do not know, gentlemen, that I ever felt prouder in my life than I do at this moment in being selected by so competent a judge as my friend, Mr. Williams, as the most fitting representative of Cornish mining present on this occasion. (Cheers.) I am not put out by his *badinage* as to some of my rather old-fashioned ideas, for I tell him and you plainly that I mean to stick to all my old ideas until I can be quite sure to replace them by sounder ones. (Hear, hear.) In my long experience as the manager of extensive mines I have not seen much good come from innovations, except when they were introduced by men who understood what they were endeavouring to replace. At the same time, I admit that this is a progressive age, and we Cornish practical mining engineers have been taught some lessons by others. I myself have been taught many things by Mr. Wadge, or, rather, have had many things brought home to me by him which I did not see the force of before. (Hear, hear.) I confess at once that since I have seen the working of Mr. Wadge's financial system, and the immense advantages a real paid-up capital gives to the working of a mine, I can no longer deny the inefficiency of our old Cost-book System, when the shareholders are out of the county of Cornwall. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the Chairman has been pleased to refer to my great experience as a practical mining engineer, and I cordially accept the compliment, for my father, Mr. John Thomas, was, in his day, one of the greatest mining engineers in the county, and possessed, I venture to say, the confidence of a larger body of rich and influential capitalists than did even his eminent contemporary, the late Mr. John Taylor, or than even does our friend, Mr. Wadge, at the present moment. The late Duke of Gloucester, and other members of the Royal family, numerous peers and bishops, and a large section of the landed aristocracy, entrusted their mining affairs for years to his sole control; so that, whatever reputation or position I now occupy, I owe its beginning to the connection, character, and repute of my father. Gentlemen, as the testimonial that has been presented to Mr. Wadge originated with me it is unnecessary, at this late hour, to recapitulate, as I could readily do, the eminent—I may say unparalleled—services rendered to mining by that gentleman. In no act of my life, gentlemen, will I ever feel a greater pride than I do in having been the first to reduce to a practical form the desire long generally, but vaguely, expressed that some public recognition should be awarded to Mr. Wadge for all he has done for us. (Cheers.) With the permission of the Chairman, before I sit down, I shall request you to honour a toast in which I have great pleasure in participating, and that is "Prosperity to the Trade of Manchester," with which I beg to couple the name of Mr. A. Miller. (Cheers.)

Mr. MILLER said if the evening were not so far advanced, and if he were not aware that the Irish division of Mr. Wadge's friends present were impatient to give expression to their enthusiasm, he would have ventured to have troubled them with some observations as to his own experience in mining affairs, which some of them would, he believed, have found to be not without interest. As it was, however, he did not feel justified in trespassing upon their longer than necessary to thank them for having coupled his name with such a great interest as the trade of Manchester. He was himself a Scotchman, but he had long been identified with Manchester business; and, indeed, he believed that one of the most peculiar characteristics of Manchester was the very great proportion of the members of the largest houses who were, by birth, strangers to the city and the neighbourhood. He felt great pride in having assisted that evening at the presentation of their testimonial to Mr. Wadge, for in his experience of life he never knew a case where such a recognition of merit was more thoroughly deserved. (Cheers.)

Capt. THOMAS said he had been requested by the Chairman to propose the next toast, which was that of "Engineering Science," with which he begged to couple the name of Mr. George Eustice, jun., E.C., of Hayle, Cornwall. He could safely say that, as mechanical engineers, no firm in Cornwall stood higher than that of George Eustice and Son, of Hayle; and whatever might be said of the backwardness of Cornish engineers, there was one fact no one acquainted with the subject could deny, and that was that in pumping appliances Cornwall was twenty years in advance of even the most go-ahead parts of England—Lancashire to wit. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. GEORGE EUSTICE said, notwithstanding the opposition of some eminent engineers, no unprejudiced man could dispute the superiority of the Cornish type of engine for raising water; and he would, for that purpose, back a Hayle made engine, at almost any odds, against any other type of engine made. In the present depressed state of Cornish mining, he assured them that they thoroughly appreciated in Cornwall the effects of Mr. Wadge's enterprise and energy. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, if things went on much longer as they were going, he would be the only customer they would have in the county for their engines. (Laughter.) He thanked them for the honour they had done him, in having coupled his name, on such an important occasion as the present, with "Engineering Science."

Mr. WADGE said—Gentlemen, I have the permission of the Chairman to propose to you a toast, to which I ask you, for my sake, to do all honour. It is—"Prosperity to Ireland." (Great cheering.) You have heard that, some two years ago, made that country my adopted home, and have (by grant of my friend, Sir Bernard Barker, of the King-at-Arms, added the shank to his ancestral coat of arms. (Cheers.) Since the first day I landed in Ireland I have never, in any sense, had occasion to regret the resolution I had, after careful consideration, come to of there making a home for myself and my children (cheers); for I believe that no country in Europe presents greater scope for successful enterprise, as certainly there is none where the charms of social life are met with in greater perfection. (Cheers.) I might, if time allowed, say a great deal on this subject; but, as our time is very limited, I now only wish to express my earnest desire that the toast which I beg to couple the name of my friends, Mr. Commissioner Hoare, and Mr. Speer. (Cheering.)

The toast was drunk to the musical honours of "St. Patrick's Day." Mr. Commissioner HOARE said it was a source of greater satisfaction to him than he could express, and he was sure it would be felt as an equally great source of satisfaction throughout Ireland, to have heard such an expression of opinion, as regarded the prospects of Irish industry, from a man in every way so competent to form an opinion as was Mr. Wadge. (Cheers.) The people of Ireland well knew that the one thing they wanted was capital, controlled by courage, energy, and ability, to be directed to the development of the great natural resources of their country, which, although lying within four hours of the shores of England, had been more neglected by English capitalists than the most distant portions of the earth. (Hear, hear.) With the progress of industry, and the consequent increase of employment and wealth, disaffection would soon die out, and sectarian animosities themselves become gradually smoothed down. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it was not to be wondered at that the advent of a man of Mr. Wadge's capital and position should have been generally hailed throughout Ireland as the opening of a new era for the country. (Cheers.) Within the last year Mr. Wadge could not have invested less than 60,000l. in the country; and it was a coincidence worthy of notice, that on that very day, when his English friends assembled there to do him honour, he had become the possessor of the great Chapelized Flax Mills, so long carried on by the eminent firm of William Dargan and Co., from whom Mr. Wadge had purchased them. (Cheers.) Mr. Wadge's agents were now in possession of those mills, and instead of forming a company, as originally intended, Mr. Wadge was so confident of the prospects of the property, and the general prospects of Irish industry, that he had determined upon working the mills with his own capital, although the sum required could not be less than 60,000l. (Cheers.) Mr. Wadge had also largely invested in Irish securities of all kinds, and was gradually becoming one of the largest shareholders in the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, and in some Irish banks. Sufficient, indeed more than sufficient, had been talked about Ireland's resources and Irish industry. What Ireland now wanted was—not talkers, but doers—not mere speechifiers, but men who would throw themselves and their capital heartily into the work to be accomplished. (Cheers.) To those who were prepared to do this Ireland would not be ungrateful. (Hear, hear.) Besides an abundant return for their capital, such men would receive, from the hands of the people, abundance of political power. (Cheers.) At the last general election Mr. Wadge was offered a seat for an Irish borough, which, however, he then declined; but whenever another election took place, and, according to all opinions, it could not be very long postponed, they would take no more refusals. (Great cheering.) There were half-a-dozen constituencies that day in Ireland who would return Mr. Wadge with acclamation. (Cheers.)

Mr. SPEER said he quite agreed with Mr. Commissioner Hoare—that all Ireland wanted was men of Mr. Wadge's stamp to make it a prosperous and, consequently, happy, contented, and loyal country. (Cheers.) With ten Wadges and fifteen Dargans Ireland would soon show the world that neither in natural gifts of her soil, or in the industry of her people, was she behind the average of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) He also agreed with Mr. Hoare, that the political reign of mere talkers was fast coming to an end, and that the Irish constituencies were now on the look out for men of a very different stamp—men of the stamp of their friend Mr. Wadge. (Cheers.) He should, for some reasons, be sorry to see a speedy dissolution of Parliament; but, as one of its effects would certainly be the re-election of his friend Mr. Wadge to an M.P., he, on the whole, would be reconciled to it. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. WADGE said he had the permission of the Chairman to propose one more toast, and that was the London Share Market, with which he begged to associate

the name of Mr. Francis Lane, of Messrs. Lane and Gibbs, Royal Exchange. —Mr. LANE said he was much obliged to Mr. Wadge for proposing the toast of the London Share Market, but he must say that that was pretty nearly the extent of the patronage he gave them. (Laughter.) If the Share Market depended on Mr. Wadge, and those of a like way of thinking, they would soon come to an end. In fact, Mr. Wadge was no good to their market. His mines were, he supposed, too good for them, so he kept the shares all amongst himself and his friends, and the market could never get enough of his stock to enable them to deal with it.

Several other toasts were drunk, among which were—the Trade of London, the Chairman, the hon. Secretary (Mr. Cunliffe), the Ladies, &c., and the company did not separate until an advanced hour.

Original Correspondence.

PROSPECTS OF THE MINING AND METAL MARKETS.

SIR,—I noticed in last week's Journal some very good remarks by "J. J. M." I agree with what he says on foreign mining and speculations generally; if we take them on the whole they do not pay 2 per cent. for British outlay, but that is not the point to look at; were these mines to even pay 10 per cent. on their outlay abroad, it is only money spent in a wrong direction, and of no earthly benefit to the English nation.

I will first show my views on 50,000l. spent in, say, Dolcoath Mine, I may say 100 years since, which has employed on an average 500 people directly or indirectly, and thus kept up a circulating currency of from 15,000l. to 20,000l. a year in labour and materials on the mine alone. But this is not all; the country has to look at other sources, such as freight, smelting, tin-plate and copper sheeting making, and the manufacture of the metals in their many branches; and last, not least, the cultivation of the land to raise provisions for the workers of these mines and metals, which may be set down as providing employment for full as many more; it is obvious that every pound of ore raised tends to promote British industry in ways that one-half of the British public cannot discern. Next, looking at the taxes paid by every portion of these people to the nation, to the poor and the highway, and dues to the lord, this all goes to support a British public, and the mine is still in continuance, and worth 300 per cent. more than when it was taken up. The good effect of the outlay on this mine does not stop here; from the effect of the first outlay the land in the locality is by improvement and buildings advanced 200 per cent. I might carry this infinitely further, but feel sure these proofs are sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind.

I next turn to 50,000l. spent in mines and railways in foreign lands, and I ask to be shown one that has ever returned the principal expended; if they even all pay 10 per cent. for a few years, it is merely sunk money to England, as this money is spent only to support foreign labourers, and improve their land and pay their taxes; in fact, it is nothing more or less than 50,000l. handed over to support a foreign power, and truly arming them with what should be our own weapons to fight us in our own market. What caused the late crisis but England sending her money abroad for foreign loans, foreign buildings, and improvements, to work foreign mines and railways? Who had the bulk of Messrs. Masterman's money? I say foreigners. Here is the hard-working Englishman saving up his money and taking deposit notes for it, and where is it gone? I should like to know when Englishmen will know better.

I must beg to differ from "J. J. M." when he says the English metallic miner has nothing to fear; to me, he has much to fear, as the best mining men are driven to every portion of the globe, and they are ever making vast discoveries, every one of which must, sooner or later, have to be contended with in the English market; and if worked by English capitalists, the foreigner is, as I have before observed, armed with a two-edged sword to meet us. English mines are becoming deep and expensive, and in any country where good mines are discovered miners will spring up like mushrooms to work them. I agree as to the remarks on Government sending some efficient practical miners to survey all the foreign tin mines, and making a general return, showing what quantity of tin is to be produced annually for, say, twenty years, and at what cost per ton; if found to be in quantity, and if to be produced at a lower price than it can be in England, it would be wise to stop all our mines, and let them remain in store, for the benefit of future generations; and if these mines should prove to be only shams, and likely to be of a short duration, the English tin miner has still no chance. Were a person sent out to inspect and make these returns, I do not believe a single practical tin miner in Cornwall would put the least confidence in his returns. Something of the kind was done a few years since. I think Mr. Fox had the appointment placed in his hands, and he selected one of his own pupils, a very clever man of his class I have no doubt, but still devoid of the most essential part—practice. But still he selected what he called a practical man to go with him, for what I know a friend of his. They went out to India; I never saw the returns, but meeting one of them on his return and questioning him as to the geology of the country where the tin was discovered; he could not tell, as he said he never saw any rock in the country. I then asked what was the nature of the debris with the tin; he said clay. I asked him if he saw no stones; he said he saw some blue granite rock, that was all the rock he saw in the country. This must be a most singular land, with no rocks in it. I say sending men of this description is useless. Were Government to send men out, they would, I have no doubt, be selected by Sir Roderick Murchison. Then, I ask, what does Sir Roderick know of practical tin mining, or even one of his pupils? Show me one of them that ever found a valuable mine, or even worked one to a profit. If Government send out two or three men, let their names be given, and I will say openly if they are competent to fulfil the duties required; and then they should be generally approved of by a large number of practical Cornish tin miners.—68, Fleet-street.

N. ENXOB.

P.S.—If Masterman's money had been spent in England, we should have had the benefit of all the labour, rates, and taxes arising from it, and the money still in circulation. Within the last ten years over two hundred millions worth of gold has been imported. We have now in stock only about twenty millions. Where is it gone, but in foreign speculation, as the late crisis is a too evident demonstration. English money spent abroad should pay at least 100 per cent., and then it is a great risk.

N. E.

THE PANIC, AND ITS CAUSE.

SIR,—The monetary crisis through which we are passing has been called a FINANCE panic, but it might more correctly be termed a RAILWAY panic, for all the lapsed banks and finance companies have been brought down by advances to railway promoters and contractors. The banks have been trenched on the domain of the finance companies by advance on railway securities, and the finance companies have turned bankers by taking money on deposit, and by mixing up two distinct businesses both have suffered. Over speculation in new railway projects, in connection with a bad system of currency and badly constituted banks and finance companies, has been the cause of the panic, which has cost the country 250,000,000l. sterling at the very least, which is the price the nation has to pay for bad legislation.

The proper trade of a bank is to receive money on deposit and lend it out on commercial bills at short dates. To carry on this business with safety to the bank and the public, it is essential that the paid-up capital of the bank should at all times bear some definite proportion to its deposits. The proportion of capital hitherto held by the banks has been about one-tenth of their deposits, which is far too small, hence the run which has taken place, and the wide-spread alarm and loss that has ensued. Mr. Gilbert, late manager of the London and Westminster Bank, states, in his work on "Banking," that the paid-up capital of a bank should never be less than one-fourth of its deposits; and if a clause to that effect had been introduced into the Limited Liability Act we would have had no stoppages of banks, such as those of the Bank of London, the Consolidated Bank, and the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

The finance companies have, likewise, been badly constituted. A clause ought to have been inserted in the Companies Act to prevent them taking money on deposit. Had they been debarred from so doing, and been obliged only to deal with their own capital, they, instead of being dangerous institutions, would have been sound and beneficial accessories to enterprise and trade. It is clear that money

Apprehensions are still entertained that siderurgical industry in Belgium is on the eve of supporting a grave crisis. It would be erroneous to suppose that political complications are the only obstacle to activity of business and to the maintenance of a good tone in prices; it would be much more exact to say that whatever may be the solutions of the German question the season presents itself on unfavourable conditions. A special cause is imputed to inspire industrialists with the most serious uneasiness in the unnatural position of the English market during the last two years. During the whole of that period the position of the English market has not been clear and well defined. Without tracing the course of business during the two years, we may recall the fact that two months since Scotch pig was worth nearly 80s., to the great joy of continental competitors, while now that the same marks are worth only 50s. per ton, the influence of English competition begins to be again experienced. At the last adjudication of plant required by the Belgian State railways, the Creuzot Works obtained an order for locomotives. No very

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcerous sores and scrofulous eruptions of the worst kind, for which all sorts of "established" remedies have been tried in vain, have been thoroughly cured, in an almost incredible short time, by Holloway's ointment. The common topical applications are merely palliatives; but this unrivalled unguent penetrates the source of the evil, and restores the blood to its natural purity, and cures the disease for ever. In ordinary cases the ointment should be briskly rubbed into the parts affected; but if they are too tender or irritable for this process, they should be gently smeared with it at least twice a day. The most inveterate external diseases will yield, sooner or later, to this ointment.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BAGTOW.—Wm. Hosking, June 14: We have suspended the drifage of the 30 end, west of Prosper-engine-shaft, in order to increase our force in the winze and stopes in bottom of the 16 west. We are now sinking and stoping this ground by six men, from which they are breaking some very rich work for tin, and if we find it continuing in depth we shall resume the extension of the 30 end in order to effect an early communication.

BEDOL.—Aur.—H. R. Harvey, June 13: We have communicated Crofts' shaft to the 70, but shall not be able to resume sinking below that point until the end of the month. As this shaft has not been sunk on a lode, and there is only one end driving the mine, the weekly reports must of a necessity for the present appear somewhat meagre and uninteresting, but when the sinking is resumed I hope to report upon a more prosperous state of affairs.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, June 14: I have no change to report in the 90 west. The lode in the 80 west is improving; it is getting larger, and ore may be expected. The 70 west will produce 12 cwt. per fm. A sump in bottom of this level to go down upon the 80 end, is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 70 east contains a little ore, and a very promising lode. The 12 tons sold to-day fetched 117. 14s. per ton.

BRODFLOED UNITED.—Thos. Kemp, June 13: Settings for June: The 52, west of winze, to two men, at 180s.; the lode here is less productive, the present value being 10 cwt. per fm. The cross-cut to point of new shaft, to four men, at 100s. The stopes east and west of winze, in the back of this level, produce each 20 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and are set at 40s. per fm. The men have finished their contract at the new shaft, and I have given them a new contract to sink the shaft another 5 fathoms, cut plat, fix ladders, &c., for 80l. We have sufficient water-power now.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, June 12: The level driving south-west from the middle of incline, east of the shaft, is very hard for driving, the joint being quite close. I have suspended the end at present, and put the men to rise in the end to ascertain whether the joint is not wider and more productive near the top of the flat. We have communicated to the level with the workings south from the sumps in incline, which has much improved the ventilation of this part, and we are opening through this piece of ground, as well as proving this joint, which we are following south, to be No. 2 joint on the north side of incline. The lower level, driving south-west from the middle of incline, is in a disordered piece of ground at present, and unproductive. Clark's level, driving north, is not looking quite so well, the joint being narrower. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

BRYN GWYOG.—Stephen Harper, June 13: The lode in the 102, east of the engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, a very strong, powerful lode, composed of fluor-spar, blende, sulphur, and strong deposits of lead—a very promising-looking lode. If I am not very much mistaken we shall have a fine course of ore in this end ere long. The lode in the 90, east of engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar and lead, worth of the latter 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of said shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 pitches, in bottom of this level (the 90), are looking more favourable than for some weeks past. The lode in the 75, west of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Edwards' pitch, in back of the 75, on the north and south, is looking a shade better. The same may be said of Brook's pitch, in back of the 60. We are making fair progress with the sinking of Bramwell's shaft below the 50 yard level, also the rising against the same from the back of the 62 yard level. All other parts of the mine continue much the same as for some time past. We sampled, yesterday, 40 tons of lead ore of the usual quality.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Ralph P. Goldsworthy, June 13: No change to notice in our operations. The 90 end west, the 80 winze west, and the 70 end west, continue to present most encouraging prospects. Our firm conviction is, that by extending these points to the eastward, the results will be realised, and that we shall ere long, take a good stand amongst the copper-producing mines of this district. Our tributers are working well; they will earn fair wages.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, June 12: The lode in the 80 end west is somewhat disordered, and not so productive of copper ore as last reported, being at present worth about 5l. per fm.; the ground, however, is easier for driving, and so also is the ground in the east end, where the lode is gradually improving. In the rise the lode is worth 6l. per fm. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 54, and hope to effect a communication between those (80 and 54) levels within three weeks.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—H. Boudry, June 12: Copper Shaft: The lode in the 90 east is of a most promising character, composed of spar, mundle, and stones of lead and copper ore; let to drive by four men, at 6l. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is very hard, composed chiefly of spar and spots of mundle; let to drive by four men, at 9l. per fm.—Esgarfrith: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, is 5 ft. wide, yielding occasionally good stones of lead and copper ore; let to sink by six men and three boys, at 16l. per fm. The lode in the adit east is yielding good stones of copper ore, and presenting strong indications for an early improvement; let to drive by four men, at 6l. per fm.; four men are employed in this level in stripping down the lode left from the drifage, which is worth about ½ ton of copper ore per fm. At Boundary adit the lode has become too foul for the men to work in; I have, therefore, set them to sink a winze for the present on the back of Esgarfrith adit, which is very important; let to four men, at 4l. per fm.; during which time we shall make preparations for ventilating the latter level.

CARDIGANSHIRE LEAD.—E. Pearce, June 13: Pant Mawr Mine: There has not been any lode taken down in the 30 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, since our last report. We have about 5 fms. more to drive to communicate with the winze sinking below the 10 fm. level. The lode in the 20, east of engine-shaft, is now producing lead ore, and has every appearance of early improvement; it is a very kindly lode. The lode in the winze sinking below the 10 fm. level yields over 1 ton of lead per fathom. The stopes below the 5 fathom level, west of shaft, is producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom.—Glan Rhedol Mine: At this mine we have finished the water-course, and the new wheel is now at work; the pumps have been dropped to the 30 fm. level; four men are employed in this level in stripping down the lode left from the drifage, which is worth about ½ ton of copper ore per fm. At Boundary adit the lode has become too foul for the men to work in; I have, therefore, set them to sink a winze for the present on the back of Esgarfrith adit, which is very important; let to four men, at 4l. per fm.; during which time we shall make preparations for ventilating the latter level.

CASTLE CARBY DOCK.—W. P. Parry, June 13: We have no change to notice underground this week. We are constructing a new road from the upper adit to a new stopes we are opening on surface, near the smithy, and which will be called henceforth "smithy stopes"; the lode in it is 6 ft. wide, of good stamping stuff. The gold of last month is dressed and ready for the melting, but as Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., wishes to be present, and is unable to be here till next Monday, we have postponed the melting till then. The stamps this month are working well. We have stamped 64 tons up to date. We shall now get an increased quantity of stuff at a reduced rate, in consequence of the deep adit and tramway.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, June 14: Victoria Engine-shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level east is the same as last reported; I am daily expecting a great improvement here. The lode in the back of this level yields good lead; rather improved upon since last report.

CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—J. Kitto, June 14: The sinking of the main engine-shaft progresses steadily and satisfactorily without any interruption, and will be down for the new level (15 fathoms) about the end of next month. The shaft is now quite clear of rock, and in the bearing rock of the district, and I think we may fairly anticipate a favourable change at our next level. There has been no improvement in the ends since last report, neither do I look for much until we arrive at a deeper level. The engine and other machinery in good order and working well.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Davis, June 13: The bottom workings are still under water. If the bottom-lift were of the same bore as the upper ones, the water would have been out before this. When the mine is drained we shall, as soon as practicable, replace the present bottom-lift by the 4-inch one removed from Old Clara, so that in case the mine becomes flooded again it will take less time to drain it. The men that used to mine in the 50 are for the present engaged in sinking the winze from 30 to 40. If our only object was to ventilate the 40, this could be done by mechanical means; but as the intervening ground between the 30 and 40 contains good ore the winze will, of course, greatly facilitate the stoping of this ground. We have 10 tons of lead already dressed, which we have commenced to cart down to Aberystwith, and we have (say) 5 tons in course of dressing.

CREWEY AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, June 14: We have dropped the pitwork down to the 80, at Wilson's engine-shaft, and have forked the water and cleared the choke 4 fathoms in the middle engine-shaft this week. Old Crewey engine-shaft is cleared to the 18, and we shall soon ascertain if it is clear below. We are clearing and repairing the footway shaft, putting down ladder-road, &c., in this part of the mine. We shall complete the skip-road in Bull's shaft to the 40 in a few days. Abraham footway shaft is cleared to the 60, and ladder-road put down, which will be continued below till we reach the water. We have engaged six men to put Thomas's engine-shaft in order to receive the pitwork. The engineers and masons are pushing on putting in the two engines in the western part of the mine. The carpenters have finished the pulley-stands and shaft tackle at St. George's shaft, and are engaged now putting up shaft tackle and pulley-stands at Bluet's shaft. I hope to be able next week to say we are through the choke in the middle engine-shaft, which is retarding our progress considerably. All other operations are being carried on as last reported.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, June 12: There is no change to notice in the 60 since last report. The lode in the 48 east is looking a little better. In the 70 the working week the shaftmen will case and divide the shaft from the 48 to the 60.

CUDRA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundy, June 13: We have commenced cutting a plat at the 130, at Walker's shaft, previous to bed-planking the same, &c., for bringing the whim-kibble down to that level. In the 117, driving west of shaft, the south part of the lode is still full 10 ft. wide, containing a little more gossan, and not quite so good for tin. There are no alterations in any of our stopes since last report.

DALRY.—H. Niness, June 11: No. 2 stopes are not yielding quite so well at this time; the other stopes are much the same. No alteration in No. 11 winze. In the old mine the vein continues very strong, and is yielding some excellent quality ore, and likely to further improve.

DARREN.—Richard Williams, June 12: The shaft is now down about 6 fms. below the 15, and progressing at a fair rate. The lode in the shaft is well defined, with small strings of copper, sulphur, and some spots of lead, and, on the whole, looking kindly. In cutting out the lode in the 16 west we have a good branch of ore at the western end, and the latter point has improved; there is a good piece yet to be opened out back to the breast, to which we stoped home from eastward, and where there is a good stone of ore. In Oliver's adit and Tank's cross-cut the men are working with good spirit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, June 12: In the 24 cross-cut, west of Ley's shaft, the water is coming more freely from the end, and we still continue to break stones of ore—William and Mary: In the 34 east there is no change to notice. The stopes are a little improved.

EAST CARADON.—J. Truscott, June 13: Gaunter Lode: The 90 east is worth 25l. per fathom. The 90 west is producing stones of ore. The 90 east is worth 25l. per fathom.—South Lode: The 90 cross-cut south is cut into 18 in., but not

cut through for this distance, and worth 10l. per fathom; it is intersected some fathoms sooner than we expected, the underlie being greater than in the upper levels. The 10 east is worth 5l. per fathom. The 70 east is worth 15l. per fm. The 70 west 20l. per fathom. The 60 east is producing stones of ore.—New Lode: The 70 west is worth 8l. per fathom. No other change.

EAST CHIVERTON.—John Grose, James Nancarrow, June 13: In the 35 fm. level cross-cut we are clear from the elvan course, and are traversing through a beautiful soft killas, which is quite congenial for the production of silver-lead ore. The shallow adit cross-cut continues favourable for driving.

EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, June 13: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 85, is from 15 to 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, prlan, and peach, which produces a little tin and stones of ore. The lode in the 85 west is in two parts; the north part is 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, &c., with ore and mundle; we are of the opinion that as soon as these two branches unite we shall have a similar thing to that we had in the 75. The lode in the stopes above the 85 is producing good ore, worth 3½ tons per fm. The lode in the 75 east is 12 in. wide, composed of quartz, which yields some good yellow ore, and letting out water; this is a very promising end. There is no change in the 75 cross-cut north since our last advice. The lode in the stopes below the 75 west is yielding good ore and tin, worth 15l. per fm. In the two stopes below the 65 west the lode is worth 5l. per fm. In the stopes above and below the 55 the lode is worth 5l. per fathom.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Phillips, June 14: The men in Gard's shaft are now making good progress. In the deep level we continue driving by the lode. The lode in the shallow adit still maintains its size and character, being 2 feet wide, and yielding good saving work, with every appearance of an early improvement. We have this day taken down the lode in the Chimney Rock deep adit end, and find it is 2 feet wide, producing good saving work—a very kindly lode.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, June 14: In King's shaft, sinking below the 85, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 85, east of King's, the lode is small and poor. In the 85, west of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and promising for improvement shortly. In the 85, east of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, with spots of copper ore. In the 85 fm. level, west of Hallett's, the slide dips but little, consequently we are not yet out of it, and cannot state the character of the lode out of the influence of the slide; the lode was good over and under it at the 75. The stopes in back of the 85, west of Hallett's shaft, is worth 12l. per fm. The stopes in back of the 75, east of King's shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. The stopes in back of the 75, west of King's, is worth 14l. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 65, west of King's, is worth 10l. per fm.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—John Cartwright, Peter Casley, June 13: There is nothing new that we have to report this week, except that we have seen some fathoms more on Wheal Venton lode in length, and find that we have a good branch of tin holding down in the bottom of the deep adit, and extending east and west of the new shaft. This ground is likely to turn out well.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrell, June 13: North Lode: The stopes in the back of the 45, west of new shaft, is worth 16l. per fathom, and the stopes in the back of the 45 east is worth 25l. per fathom.—South Lode: The winze sinking below the 40 the lode is worth 40l. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 40 west is worth 25l. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 13: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 140; the ground being favourable good progress is being made. In the 140 cross-cut, driving north-east of Homersham's shaft, better progress is being made; the ground is highly mineralised. The winze sinking below the 130 being communicated good ventilation is obtained. There is no change in either of the stopes in the back of the 130 since our last report.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—June 13: New Lode: The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, and east of the cross-cut, is 5 feet wide, consisting of capel and a little spar, with spots of ore and mundle. In the 34, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 5 feet wide, and composed of capel, spar, and mundle, with spots of ore, and letting out a pretty deal of water. The ground in the eastern adit level cross-cut sink is moderately easy for driving.

HANK HILLS.—J. P. Niness, J. Cornish, F. Cornish, June 13: Satisfaction is being made in the engine-shaft, below the 130 for skip pits, shoots, &c. The east lode in the 130 north continues about 3 ft. wide, and yielding 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and we are daily anticipating an improvement. In the 130 south we have driven 4½ fathoms from cross-cut, and have now opened on this east lode to its full width, and find it 9 feet wide, yielding fully 2½ tons of lead ore per fm. The 115 north, on the west lode, is much the same as last reported, and yielding a small quantity of saving work, with a promising appearance for improvement; the two stopes in back of the 115 north, on the west lode, is at present suspended, and we are now engaged cutting winze-plat in this level north, preparatory to sinking another winze for ventilation, with a view to resume the extension of the 100 north end. The two stopes in back of this level are yielding ½ ton and 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, north from engine-shaft, is at present yielding, about 3 cwt. of ore per fathom. The wide stopes in back of this level, in the north part of the mine, are yielding as follows:—The northernmost, one the 115 north, is yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, south, on the west lode, is at present suspended, and we are now engaged cutting winze-plat in this level north, preparatory to sinking another winze for ventilation, with a view to resume the extension of the 100 north end. The two stopes in back of this level are yielding ½ ton and 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, north from engine-shaft, is at present yielding, about 3 cwt. of ore per fathom. The wide stopes in back of this level, in the north part of the mine, are yielding as follows:—The northernmost, one the 115 north, is yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. 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WHEAT, GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 9: The lodge in the 120 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of a mass of gossan and prlan, yielding tiny work, worth 5¢. per fm. The stope above this level is worth 8¢. per fm. The lodge in the winze sinking below the 110 west is 4 ft. wide, and worth 9¢. per fm.

Two stopes above this level are worth 5l. and 6l. per fm. In the 100 east no lode has been taken down since our last advice. The stope below this level is worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 18 in. wide, and producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 90 east is 18 in. wide, yielding tiny work, worth 9l. per fathom. Two stopes above the 90 west are worth 5l. per fm. We are getting on very well with the 90 cross-cut north, but at present we have no change to note since our last advice. We have not taken down any lode in the 80 east, but we think we are now sufficiently advanced to commence sinking a winze upon the rise from the 90. The lode in the 90 west is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. Two stopes above this level are worth 8l. and 9l. per fm. The lode in the 60 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 3l. per fm. The lode in the 60 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 3l. per fm. We are getting on as fast as we possibly can with the sinking of the boundary shaft, the ground being rather favourable for sinking, and the water has greatly diminished.

WHEAL GRILLS.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, June 14: The rise in the back of the 40 fm. level is communicated with Grylls whim-shaft. The men are now engaged taking down a piece of ground in order to bring down the whim-kibble; when completed we shall commence at once to drive east at this (the 40 fm.) level. In the back, west of this shaft, we have set a stope to four men; the lode in this stope is worth 6l. per fathom. In the bottom of the 30 fm. level, east of Grylls shaft, No. 1 stope is worth 5l. per fathom, and No. 2 stope 4l. 10s. per fathom.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, June 9: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth for tin 5l. per fathom, with a good appearance. The lode in the 82, west of the cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, and worth for tin 5l. per fathom. In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10l. per fathom. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the 54, driving west of shaft, no lode has been taken down during the week. In the 54, driving east of the shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fathom. In the 44, driving east of the shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10l. per fathom. In the 44, driving east of shaft, there is no change; lode still worth 5l. per fathom. The ground in the 24 cross-cut is becoming highly mineralised. All other places without any important change.

WHEAL NOBBS.—J. Andrews, June 9: At our setting today the following bargains were let:—Carter's shaft to sink below the 70 by nine men, at 14l. per fathom. The 70 to drive east of Carter's shaft by six men, at 2l. 10s. per fm. The 57 to drive east of said shaft by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. A stope in the back of the 57 by eight men, at 1l. 10s. per fm. The 45 to drive east of cross-cut, on new lode, by two men, at 9l. 10s. per fm. Hill's stope is completed to the 45, all the lode being taken away.

WHEAL SPARROW.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwain, June 9: Jarline's Shaft: The lode in bottom of this shaft is large and promising, producing coarse tinstuff, and good stones of yellow copper ore. In cutting down this shaft below the 40 we expect to reach the tin ground next week. The 60 East: We have cleared this level through the run on the Cobalt lode, and as it now only contains lime for some distance, we expect to clear southwards rapidly. In the 20 east rise the lode is producing stones of copper, and letting out much water. No other change.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, June 13: At the new south lode the shaft is sunk about 9 fms. 3 ft. below the surface. The lode in bottom of said shaft is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm., and very kindly in appearance for lime. The shaft, where the lode is yielding good tinstuff in places; we have sunk several eastern pits, east of the cross-course, on the north lode, but so far have not found anything worthy of notice.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, June 8: Tutwork Setting: The 100 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 18l. per fathom; lode 3 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore. The 76 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 10l. per fathom. The 50 to drive east of the old engine-shaft, by six men, at 4l. per fathom; lode 2 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore. The 60 cross-cut to drive north from East Carr Brea, by six men, at 12l. per fathom. The 56 cross-cut to drive south of engine-shaft, by six men, at 19l. per fathom. The 40 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 5l. per fathom.

WHEAL CNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, June 9: The lode in the engine-shaft, or part carrying, which is 6 feet wide, is worth 25l. per fathom for the length of shaft (12 feet). The 120, east of engine-shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the incline shaft is 7 feet wide, worth 9l. per fathom. The 120, west of the incline shaft, is worth 7l. per fathom. The north lode, intersected in Gooding's cross-course, and the 80, east of the engine-shaft, in the rise and winze, is worth 25l. per fathom. We have sold to-day 8 tons 13 cwt. 1 gr. 8 lbs., at 42l. 15s. per ton.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

At the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN (BURRA BURRA) MINING ASSOCIATION meeting, on April 18 (the Hon. G. S. Kingston in the chair), the Hon. H. Ayers, the secretary, read the annual report. The modified proposal submitted was for a new company to be established, to be called the Burra Burra Mining Association (Limited), with a capital of 300,000l., in 60,000 shares of 5l. each. 60,000 shares are to be thus disposed of:—to the shareholders in the South Australian Mining Association for transfer of property, 34,496 (fully paid-up, and representing 172,480l.); to ditto, *pro rata* at par, 2464; reserved for sale in England, 3000; to be offered to the public generally at the best premium obtainable, 2040; and reserved for issue hereafter if additional capital be required, 18,000—60,000. This would give the new company an addition of 37,520l. in cash beyond the property and funds possessed by the South Australian Mining Association—an amount, in all probability, sufficiently ample to complete the contemplated exploratory work, and the erection of the additional machinery, besides which there would be an uncalculated capital to the amount of 90,000l. available whenever the circumstances of the company might warrant its being asked for. It was resolved that the necessary steps be taken by the directors for legally dissolving the association, with a view to its re-organisation on the basis of the proposition submitted. Messrs. Beck, Waterhouse, Graves, Blyth, and Kingston were re-elected directors, and 40 guineas were voted to the auditors for the past year.

At the MOONTA MINES meeting, on April 3, the report presented for the half-year ending March 20 was of a very cheering character, equal to any that has preceded it, and in some respects superior to most. The quantity of ore raised during that period was 10,567 tons, of an average per cent. of 22 per cent., the estimated value of which, at 13l. per ton, amounts to 137,371l. The expense of raising and preparing it for the market was 79,418l., or 7l. 10s. 3d. per ton, leaving a profit of 57,953l., or 5l. 9s. 9d. per ton. This would appear amply to justify the declaration of the dividend of 5l. per share. The number of persons employed in connection with the mines were—Officers, 15; miners, 530; mechanics, 31; stablesmen, 8; labourers, 238; boys, 163—at the mines; and 2 officers in Adelaide, making in all, 933. The wages are—miners, 38s. to 42s. a week; mechanics, 40s. to 60s.; labourers, 30s. to 35s.; and boys, 25s. to 27s. a week. This shows an amount of wages paid, besides the salaries which we understand, approximately to 300,000l. a week, or upwards of 150,000l. annually. This will give some idea of the extensive operations now carried on by the Moonta Company. Some four years ago, or little more, the site of these operations was a sheep run, but rarely visited by the foot of a white man, and now there is a population of some thousands deriving a comfortable living from the mines.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—The quantity of ore raised in February was 226 tons of 16½ per cent. average produce, equal to 363½ tons of pure copper, exclusive of 35 tons of sulphur ore for flux. The quantity of ore raised in March was estimated at 270 tons. Since the last advice 23½ tons of copper had been shipped.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—The superintendent (Adelaide, April 26) says:—I am pleased to report of having made contracts for firewood to the extent of 6000 tons, and am now arranging a further contract for 4000 tons. On delivery of the first portion of the wood I shall immediately resume smelting, which I hope to continue. The Carrying Company's horse teams are now carting for us, and I am daily in expectation of hearing of their return to Port Augusta from Blinman Mine. I have to advise of a further shipment of 44 pigs of copper and 131 bags of copper per *Aleguon*.

WORTHING.—The usual advice has been received from the Bremer Mine, and they continue of a satisfactory character. The expenses for the month were 2411l. 12s. 6d., and the quantity of ore raised was 10,567 tons during the past month 330 tons, being returned during the month, 55 tons. We have 140 hands employed on the mine, which continues to look well. Firewood is coming in in full supply, so there will be no danger of the smelting stopping. The steam-whim will be ready to go to work by the end of next month.—Remittance received by this mail, 250l.

FORTUNE COPPER (W. A.).—Capt. Penberthy (March 30): The 50 fm. level north-east end is driving by four men; lode not taken down for the month. The 50 fm. level south-west end is driving by two men; lode 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore. The No. 1 stope, in the bottom of the 30 fm. level south-west, are working by four men; lode 2 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons lead ore per fathom. The No. 2 stope, in the bottom of the 30 fm. level south-east, are working by two men; lode 18 in. wide, producing 2 tons lead ore per fathom.—Samson's Whim Shaft: This point of operation has been communicated to the 30 fm. level north-east, and during the past month men have been engaged timbering a portion of the same, also completing skip-road from the 20 to the 30 fm. level; the lode at this point is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 20 fm. level south-west is driving by four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode 2 feet wide, producing a little lead ore. The 12 fathom level south-west is driving by two men, at 5l. 5s. per fathom; lode 2 feet wide, and producing 1½ tons of copper and 1 ton lead ore per fathom; this end continues to open up a very valuable piece of copper and lead ore ground. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 12 fm. level south-west, is working by two men at 3l. 7s. 6d. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, producing 3½ tons lead ore per fm. The surface winze, sinking by two men, 2l. 15s. per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, producing 1½ tons copper ore per fathom. We have drossed this month 15 tons copper ore and 35 tons of lead ore.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The directors have received advices from the superintendent at Sydney, dated April 21, with a report from Lambton Colliery to the 18th. The sales of coals for March amounted to 11,162 tons.

YORKE PENINSULA.—Operations were resumed at the Kurilla Mine on April 21, under the direction of Capt. J. A. Semmens, who started the engine to work on April 21, and is very sanguine as to the result proving successful.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—Mr. Bland, Clunes, April 24: Quantity of quartz crushed in March, 4800 tons, yielding 1514 ozs. 19 dwts. of gold, or an average of 6 dwts. 6 grs. per ton. Receipts for same period, 5498l. 8s. 8d.; payments, 4100l. 4s. 2d.; profit, 1498l. 4s. 6d.; amount divided between the two companies, 1000l.; Port Phillip Company's proportion, 650l. The quantity of quartz crushed during the month exceeded that for February by 320 tons; the quality, however, was inferior, showing a reduction of yield for the quartz alone of 7 grs. per ton. There was also a smaller quantity of pyrites ground during the month, and, consequently, less gold; the general average is, therefore, less by 20 grs. per ton, and I regret to say that this low yield still continues. As reported in my last, we suspended working several of the stopes that looked the poorest, but the effect of this has not yet been felt, on account of the large accumulation of quartz that had been broken out from this ground and brought to the surface, and had to be got rid of. The opening out of the mine is being proceeded with as fast as circumstances will allow. The stamps are working well, and in good order. The Chilian mills and stone-breakers are also doing their work

satisfactorily. Our supply of water, I am happy to say, holds out well, and will last for some months yet, even should no rain fall to set the creek running.—Return for April, four weeks: quantity of quartz crushed, 4466 tons; yield of gold, 1317 ozs. 11 dwts. 12 grs.; or an average of 5 dwts. 12 grs. per ton.—Remittance, 800l.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The quantity of coal at Kooronga was 2306 tons; at Kapunda, 363 tons; and at Port Adelaide, 1081 tons. The return of furnaces at work at Kooronga and Port Adelaide has not been received by this mail. At the date of writing a shipment of 158 tons copper was being made.

CADIANGLULLONG COPPER.—During the month there were sampled 218½ tons of ore, of a quality ranging from 6½ to 23½, average 11½ per cent. for copper, and yielding upwards of 25 tons of fine copper. Capt. Holman reports:—It is estimated the next sampling will show an increased yield of about 15 tons from the crushing department.—North Section: The next sampling will be about 200 tons, with a large decrease in the costs, and a further decrease of costs in the following month.—Smelting Works: There have been shipped to London, per *Jason*, 25½ tons of fine copper. There were on the road to Sydney 21½ tons, and at the works 9½ tons more, besides a considerable quantity in a state of forwardness there. Ore on hand, 182 tons; wood, 2168 tons.

BISMUTH.—A correspondent sends us the following:—It has been now ascertained without doubt that large deposits of this valuable metal exist in the colony, but its intimate association with copper renders its reduction by smelting on a commercial scale quite impracticable. Both metals may, however, be separated by the expensive process of dissolving the ore in nitric acid, and precipitating the bismuth first, and afterwards the copper, both in fine powder; but the cost is prohibitory, except as an experiment. The attention of two of our fellow-colonists having been for some time past called to the subject, they have, after patient and indefatigable labour, succeeded in discovering a solvent, by means of which they extract, in the first place, all the copper in a pure metallic state from the ore, and afterwards the bismuth, without the slightest alloy with other metals. The gentlemen to whom we refer are Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton, C.E., and Mr. Percy Wells, who have operated on bismuth ores from three mines, and have satisfactorily proved the universal application of their process from the crushing department. The process is described as very economical, easy, and capable of being carried out by ordinary manual labour. A patent is in course of being applied for to protect a process which we are assured can be carried on, if necessary, at the mines, the plant required being simple and inexpensive, and easily made by any ordinary workman.—*South Australian Register*, April 27.

YUDANAMUTANA MINING COMPANY.—The operations of this company have been for some time almost suspended, owing to the continuance of the drought; but the rains we have already been favoured with, and the promise of a good season, have enabled this company to secure several large contracts for firewood. The smelting-works, therefore, will soon be in active work again, and a number of miners and mechanics have been engaged, and sent up, with a view to pushing on the underground works.—*South Aust. Reg.*, April 27.

STANNARY COURT LAW—WATSON v. TOM.—We are requested to state "that instructions have been given to appeal against the late extraordinary judgment of the Vice-Warden." We are also informed that "the whole case has been laid before Mr. Charles Hall, the eminent counsel in cost-book cases, who, after examining the books, is decidedly of opinion that the transfer of 500 shares from Tom to Cooke was not complete and valid, and that the most active steps will be taken to place the Rules of the Stannary Court on a more satisfactory footing."

CHONTALES.—It is satisfactory to us that the advices received by the West India Mail this week are most favourable, and fully confirm the remarks on the prospects of the company which have appeared in these columns in the last few weeks. They were getting on well with the erection of the new machinery on the mines, and expect to have it at work by the beginning of August; while the heavier machinery, sent out later, had been landed, and was being got up to the mines with greater facility than had been expected. A very important fact should also be noticed—that from what has been done in diverting streams, and securing some additional plantlets, they will have more available water-power than was anticipated when the company was formed. A road has also been made from Libertad to the mines, by which the journey can now be accomplished in two hours, which formerly took eleven. The doctor had arrived at the mines, and reports very favourably on the climate, and he believes the men will be quite as healthy as they would have been at home. All the operations were proceeding in the most energetic and harmonious manner. During the week the shares have advanced, and have been done at 2l. prem. for immediate delivery. As the time approaches for the beginning of returns of gold they will doubtless go higher. We may add that we understand the important cross-cut at Consuelo was within 6 fathoms of the lode, and the mail next month may, therefore, bring news of a valuable discovery.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—From the letters received by the West India mail this week, it is probable that most important news for this company will come to hand by the mail due about the middle of next month (July). We congratulate the shareholders on the energetic manner in which the directors have acted, and on the prospect of the early acquisition of properties which will likely result in large profits.

OTEA COPPER MINE.—We have before drawn attention to this valuable property, and we now congratulate the shareholders on the success of their patience and perseverance, and the near approach of good returns to reward them. By the report received from Captain Higgins this week, he expects to complete all the machinery this month (June), and to be ready with his first monthly quantity of 100 tons of copper ore, of 15 to 20 per cent. produce, by the middle of August. He says that by sinking a diagonal shaft contiguous to the floors, on the course of the slide, to intersect the lode 30 fathoms under adit, he believes the returns might be increased to 250 or 300 tons per month. He considers the new lode discovered in excavating the watercourse should receive special attention; and he speaks confidently of the mine yielding profits before the close of this year. It should be borne in mind that there is no land carriage, and that the freight home in the wool ships is nominal. The following statement from Captain Higgins's report will show the value of the property, and we believe there are very few cheaper investments than the shares of the Otea Company:—"It is not a speculation; we have not got to search for ore; our only consideration is to adopt the most systematical course in making it marketable. I have already stated that permanency is stamped upon it, and warrants such a proceeding."

CREASE'S BORING-MACHINERY.—In another column of this day's Journal will be found a letter from Mr. E. S. CREASE, detailing the means by which he has surmounted the obstacles that have heretofore prevented the adoption of the machine, which is now brought under the notice of the public, accompanied with evidence the most decided and convincing of confidence in its merits—that the inventor himself will bear the costs if the machine does not do all that he promises. The importance of such an invention at the present time, when foreign competition forces us to use every endeavour to hold our own, need scarcely be dilated upon, and the inventor well deserves the success he has attained after his unwearied perseverance for so many years, and the public, who usually reap the greatest benefit in these instances, can now have their wants supplied in this respect; they should, therefore, not be slow in promptly consulting in this case their evident self-interest.

CAPE CORNWALL MINES.—The extension of the levels west is likely to prove satisfactory, by cutting a course of copper. In the 70, the 80, and the 90 fm. levels, they have sprigs of rich yellow and purple copper ore, and they confidently hope to get a good deposit in driving towards the counter lode, which intersects the 70 in about 20 fathoms driving. Seeing what Bottalack adjoining did from their copper in the western part it is only natural to expect similar results in this mine. It will be remembered that the success of the neighbouring Levant Mine was also from their western (or under sea) workings, and, therefore, more than ordinary interest and importance attach to the development of the Cape property.

NEW YORK, MAY 31.—The amount of business in Scotch pig has been small, and the considerable receipts have been mostly put in stock. There is no disposition on the part of holders to force sales, prices being very firm, and rather in favour of sellers. The decline in the price of Scotch pig on the other side has not affected the market here. The quotation there is 55s. The stock here at present is about 6000 tons. Prices of American pig have advanced about 5l. per ton. The supply in market is fair, and some large sales have been made. The furnaces are suffering from a short supply of coal, and this is interfering in some cases with the execution of their orders. The trade in bar iron from store is very light, and stocks are large. Prices are, however, very firm, and an advance above present prices is expected. There has been an active business in copper, and prices are somewhat higher. Sheathing and yellow metal are somewhat unsettled by the strike of the ship carpenters, caulkers, and joiners, and the falling off in demand in consequence. In tin both pig and plates are firm, and in moderate request. Plates are higher, in sympathy with gold.—*Iron Age*.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 15, 1866.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected	per ton	89 0 0	—
Tough cake & tile	„	86 0 0	—
Burra Burra	„	90 0 0	—
Copper wire	per lb.	0 11½	—
Do. tubes	„	0 12½	—
Sheath. & bolts p. ton	„	91 0 0	—
Bottoms	„	96 0 0	—
Old (Exchange)	„	77 0 0	—
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	per lb.	9d.	—
Wire	„	8½d.	—
Tubes	„	11d.	—
Yellow Metal Sheathing	per lb.	8½d.	—
Sheets	„	8½d.	—
TIN.		Per ton.	
English blocks	„	85 0 0	—
Do. bars (in barrels)	„	86 0 0	—
Do. refined	„	88 0 0	—
Banca	„	78 0 0	—
Straita	„	75 0 0	—
TIN-PLATES.*		Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	„	1 13 0	—
IX Ditto, 1st quality	„	1 19 0	—
IC Ditto, 2d quality	„	1 11 0	—
IX Ditto, 2d quality	„	1 17 0	—
IC Coke	„	1 6 1 7 0	—
IX Ditto	„	1 12 6 1 13 0	—
Canada plates p. ton	„	13 10 0	—
In London & 20s. less at the works.			
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign	„	20 0 0	—
To arrive	„	20 0 0	—
ZINC.			
In sheets	„	28 0 0	—
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.			

REMARKS.—No improvement has taken place in the Metal Market during the past week, which still remains almost in a state of perfect stagnation, little or no business being done. It was hoped that a reduction in the Bank rate of discount would have taken place, which would have had the effect of producing a feeling that the worst was over, and that we might hope for things to take a more favourable turn; confidence would thus, in some measure, have been restored, and we should have found a general, though a gradual, improvement taking place in business. We must, however, wait for this step to be taken by the Bank, which we have no doubt, will be done as soon as it is deemed perfectly safe by the directors to make the reduction. The adoption by the Federal Diet of the Austrian proposal for the mobilisation of the Federal army, and the withdrawal of Prussia from the Confederation, has removed any lingering doubt there might have been that peace might, after all, be preserved on the Continent; and we can now only look for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and earnestly trust that it may not prove a long one. Now, however, that all uncertainty about the matter is removed, business may, perhaps, improve, as nothing is more calculated to interfere with business operations than a state of doubt, which is always much more injurious to trade than the full knowledge of the events occurring. Still we must look for a decline in the prices of some metals, and a general interruption to commercial transactions, which always follows the course of war.

COPPER.—The market for this metal is entirely without animation, and very few transactions take place, still we are of opinion that the present prices will be maintained, and should any demand arise we may look for a better state of things.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there are very few orders coming in, and though some of the ironmasters have sufficient in hand to keep in fair operation, yet, as a rule, the works are not turning out much more than half the usual quantity of iron. Pig-iron is not selling just now, but purchasers might, no doubt, operate at lower rates. In Welsh, as far as regards the coming in of new orders, the iron trade is inactive, and makers have still to depend chiefly on old contracts to keep their men employed. Consumers still show an unwillingness to enter into transactions, and the small amount of business which is done is entirely free from speculation. Some makers have shown a disposition to submit to a decline in prices, but, as a rule, no material alteration has occurred. In the foreign trade a few specifications have come in, principally from the American markets, and the advices from that quarter are a little more encouraging. There is also a steady trade doing with the Baltic. The enquiry for pig-iron is languid, but makers have a sufficiency of old orders to keep their furnaces employed. In Swedish iron very little is doing, and prices have become somewhat easier. In Scotch Pig-Iron the market has been very quiet during the week, but the tone has been pretty firm, and prices have rather advanced, the last advices from Glasgow quoting the price as 53s. cash.

LEAD is still without animation, and a very small amount of business is being done; prices remain the same as last quoted.

TIN.—The market for foreign remains much in the same position as last week, the derangement in monetary affairs, and want of confidence generally, preventing any operations from being entered into, and hardly any business is being done. Some sales of Banca have taken place at 78l. cash, but Straits remains at former quotations.

SPELTER.—There exists at present but very little demand, and prices have undergone no change. What effect the war on the Continent will have on this metal remains to be seen, but doubtless it will be important.

TIN-PLATES.—According to advices received from New York, there is a probability of a better demand arising ere long.

STEEL without alteration.

QUICKSILVER cannot now be bought under quotations.

THE IRON TRADE.—[GRIFFITHS' BY-WEEKLY REPORT.]

WOLVERHAMPTON, JUNE 15.—We have no change to notice in the Iron Trade this week. The trade continues flat and inanimate; the demand being less active now than we reported last week. One or two small failures have been expected, but at present nothing has definitely turned up in this respect. There was very little business done either at Wolverhampton or on the Birmingham Exchange, and the general prospects of the trade continue discouraging.

Gold keeps flowing into the Bank from America, and there is a large quantity yet to come, if required. At the end of May, the unemployed gold in the treasury at New York amounted to eighty-two millions of dollars (over sixteen millions sterling), and on the first news arriving there of the panic in England, about twenty millions of dollars were sold at a good profit for shipment to this country, while three millions more are now on their way. Whatever the drain of gold for the Continent, therefore, may be on account of the war, which now seems imminent, we may look to America for a supply that will prevent any uneasiness in the money market for the future. To some people this large accumulation of gold at New York may seem strange; but, it must be remembered, that while all import duties have to be paid to the American Government in gold, the Government itself pays everything in paper, excepting the dividends on their foreign debt; so that gold accumulates fast in the Treasury, and they can send it over here to buy up "five twenties," at a good profit. What the effect of war will be, generally, it is impossible to foresee, but when we consider that prices are now worse than they were during the Crimean war, in which England was engaged, we do not see why they should go lower on account of a war in which, in reality, we have no concern. We have generally looked upon war as favourable to mining, inasmuch as it occasions an enormous consumption of metals, and a rise in the latter would be a boon indeed.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET there is little change to notice, but, on the whole, it is moderately active, and decidedly firmer for both dividend and progressive shares. Chiverton Moor shares, 5½ to 6, and in demand. Clifford Amalgamated, 7½ to 8; East Basset, 12 to 13; East Lovell, 6½ to 7; East Wharfedale, 2½ to 3; Frontino and Bolivia, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 21 to 22; Great North Laxey, 35s. to 40s. Chontales, 3½ to 3½; advices have been received this

week from Capt. Paul, to the effect that the steam saw-mill and remaining portion of machinery had been landed safely at Greytown, and were in course of transit up the river. Officers and men sent from England had arrived in good health and spirits, and great activity prevailed in conveying machinery and stores to the mines, in erecting houses, improving roads, &c. All crushing of gold had ceased, awaiting the erection of the machinery, which Captain Paul hopes to get to work in about three months—say in August; and if he does so, in two or three months from that date, say in October or November, a remittance of gold may be expected. At Consuela the lode in the deep level has not yet been cut, and it is supposed there are still 6 fathoms further to drive before it will be intersected.

East Caradon shares are still firmer, at 7½ to 8½; the ends have again improved to 108½ per fathom in the aggregate, and in the 90 cross-cut the south lode has been intersected and cut into 18 inches, worth, as far as seen, 10½ per fm. This lode has been cut sooner than expected, showing the underlie of the lode to be greater than in the upper levels. Marke Valley, 3½ to 4; Mineral Rights, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Redmoor, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; the branch referred to last week is producing good saving work for silver-lead ore, some of which is remarkably rich for silver, but stuff mixed up from the whole branch does not show any great result. Great Wheel Vor shares have advanced to 18, 19; we understand they had been extensively "beared" down to 12½, and the rise has been rather an expensive lesson to the "bears." North Treskerby, 2½ to 2½. Prince of Wales shares have been largely dealt in, but the price is not quite so firm, at 8s. to 10s. South Condurrow, 15s. to 20s.; South Darren, 3½ to 3½; St. Ives Consols, 6 to 6½; Tincroft, 9 to 10; West Chiverton, 65 to 67½; Wheal Buller, 10 to 15; Wheal Chiverton, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Crebor, 8s. to 10s.; Wheal Grenville, 30s. to 35s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 3 to 3½; Wheal Seton, 17½ to 17½. West Seton, 120 to 125; at the meeting a dividend of 3½ per share was declared. Camborne Vein, 25s. to 30s.; the lode in the 165 is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom.

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange, during the week, has been inanimate, and there is no improvement to record in prices. Chontales, on the settlement, have been in demand, for money. Chiverton Moors have been enquired for at 5½, 5½, on the rumour that the lode in the 50 fm. level cross-cut has been intersected, and productive in character. Chiverton, 6½, 6½; the lode in Cookney's shaft continues worth 4 tons per fathom. West Chiverton, 67 to 70; the general prospects of the mine are better than at any former period. Great Laxey, 20½ to 21½; mine favourably reported on. Great Wheel Vore very scarce for delivery, and in demand at enhanced quotations. In foreign mines, St. John del Rey close 50 to 52; Cobre, 13 to 14; Don Pedro, ½ to ½ prem.; Anglo-Brazil, ½ dis. to par; English and Australian Copper, ½ to ½; Cape Copper, 2½ to 2½ prem.; Washoe Gold, flat—nominally, 1 to 1½; Central American, ½ dis. to par; Mineral Rights, ½ dis. to par; Chontales, 1½ to 1½, good; Frontino, flat, ½ to ½ dis.; Scottish Australian Mines, ½ to ½. East Caradon has advanced to 7½, 8½. General tone at the close of the markets rather better.

The WHEAL GOLDEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY is the title of an undertaking formed for the purpose of working an extensive property, situated in Perranzabuloe, Cornwall. In former workings, and when lead was of much less commercial value than at the present time, this property returned considerable profits, and (to quote the words of the prospectus), in addition to the uniformly favourable opinion entertained by all practical miners who have known the property either by report or association, there is the testimony of Capt. J. Kitto, whose ability as a miner is manifested by the present remunerative condition of the celebrated Great Laxey Mines. Capt. Kitto states that Wheal Golden is in the best lead-bearing district in Cornwall, and surrounded by most of the richest lead mines in that county, and that the Wheal Golden lodes are acknowledged by all competent miners to rank amongst the most important. The company is formed upon these sound bases—the whole of the purchase-money (13,500*l.*) the vendors agree to accept in shares only partly paid-up, by which they show their entire confidence in the value of the property, and, at the same time, render themselves liable to calls after a certain proportion of the capital has been paid up, should such further expenditure be required (this, however, is not contemplated, as the expense of time and capital, which is in all cases necessarily considerable, in opening the mine has already been incurred; indeed, it is stated that immediately the requisite machinery is in operation large and progressive sales of ore will be effected, and early and profitable results realised); that no promotion money is to be paid, and the preliminary expenses are to be confined to the amounts necessarily expended, but in no case to exceed 300*l.*; that general meetings shall be held half-yearly; that the secretary's salary and office expenses shall not exceed 150*l.* per annum, and that the directors' remuneration shall be fixed by the shareholders at each general meeting. In evidence of the success attendant upon the development of lead mines, the following facts are adduced:—Great Laxey shares, with 4*l.* paid, receive quarterly dividends (irrespective of bonuses) of 10s. per share, the market price being 21*l.* to 22*l.*; West Chiverton, with 20*l.* paid, 30s. to 35s., the market price being 70*l.*; Wheal Trelawney, with 5*l.* 17s. 6d. paid, 10s. to 12s. 6d., the market price being 17*l.* to 19*l.*; and Herodsfoot, with 8*l.* 10s. paid, 1*l.* 15s. four-monthly, the market price being 38*l.* to 40*l.* These are cited merely as illustrative cases: there are many other lead mines, which, although not so well known upon the market, have produced, and still are producing, even larger profits, as in the case of the Lisburne Mines, which have paid to their shareholders no less than 467*l.* upon each (18*l.* 15s.) share; the Cwmystwith, 352*l.* 10s. upon each (60*l.*) share; and Minera, 198*l.* upon each (25*l.*) share. The capital is placed at 45,000*l.*, in 15,000 shares of 3*l.* each, of which upwards of three-fourths are already disposed of. The direction is highly respectable, and Mr. Powning, of Gresham House, is the secretary.

The EGERN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (with a capital of 15,000*l.*, in 3000 shares, of 5*l.* each), has just issued its prospectus. As indicated by the title, the object of the enterprise is to work a slate quarry at Eger, within two miles of the well-known shipping port of Fishguard. The property has been most favourably reported upon by several eminent practical quarry managers, and among others by Messrs. Pierce and Pritchard, whose opinions are confirmed by Mr. W. Henderson and Mr. Joshua Richardson, F.G.S., mining engineers. The slate is described as being most advantageously placed for an economic working, unexceptionable in colour and quality, with good cleavage, while the quantity is practically inexhaustible. The net profits are computed at from 70 to 90 per cent. The direction consists of gentlemen of considerable practical experience and local influence. As will be seen by the prospectus (which appears in another column), the first issue will not exceed 1000 shares, while the calls are not to exceed 10s. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than six months.

At West Wheel Seton two-monthly meeting, on June 12, the accounts showed a credit balance of 129*l.* 6s. 11d. A dividend of 1200*l.* (3*l.* per share) was declared. The profit on the workings was 1200*l.* 14s. 11d. Captains Thomas, Bath, and Jennings reported on the mine. The drop in the standard on the two sales in May, compared with the previous sales, amounted to over 500*l.*

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the two months showed a profit of 437*l.* A dividend of 358*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and 149*l.* was carried to credit of next account.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 1947*l.*, and it was intended to have paid a dividend of 1990*l.* (5*l.* per share), but the stoppage of Hawkey and Co.'s bank, of course, rendered this out of the question. This bank has about 4000*l.* of Wheal Seton money in its hands, which may be looked up for a considerable time.

At Wheal Mary Ann quarterly meeting, on June 12, the accounts showed a credit balance of 861*l.* 9s. 9d. The profit on the workings was 61*l.* 13s. and 6d. had been paid on account of new sets. Captains Clymo, Harris, and Stevens say the stoppage and pitches are producing much as usual.

At the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Smith in the chair), it was agreed to wind-up the company, and to dispose of the property by public auction. The details in another column.

At Trelyon Consols Mine meeting, on June 6, the accounts showed a debit balance of 418*l.* 0s. 11d. A call of 15s. per share was made. Captains James and Pooley say: "We have 66 men employed underground. At the engine lode we have 19 pitches, employing 40 men, at an average of 16s. in 1*l.*, at the present price for tin. Our prospects are about the same as last quarter, and we estimate the returns from 15 to 20 tons of tin for the next three months, with a reduction of cost. We have large quantities of tin ground that will only about pay with the present low price for tin, but should tin rise to anything like an

average price, the mine would pay well, and that for very many years to come." Messrs. Higgs and Son, the purveyors, say: "We regret the loss on the present quarter, which is occasioned by the unexpected reduction in the price of tin, being, on the average, 7*l.* 2s. per ton less than the average of last quarter, and about 19*l.* per ton less than the average of the last 15 years: it is not unreasonable to expect that a change for the better from this state of affairs may soon take place."

At the Teplitz Colliery Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Wallis in the chair), the report of the directors and statement of accounts were submitted. The accounts showed that the company have 7*l.* 12s. 6d. cash in hand, against which there are—amounts due to bankers, London and Teplitz, 2673*l.* 0s. 8d.; loans on debenture, 12,000*l.*; and loans from McKenna and agent, 43*l.* 6s. 6d. The report states that the arrangements for carrying on the works at Katzen-dorf have been completed. New forcing pumps have been purchased, and are now at work. Shafts Nos. 1 and 2 have been repaired, and the resident engineer reports that the colliery will be able to produce a yearly yield of two millions four hundred thousand centners of coal (equal to about 120,000 tons) from these two shafts alone. But the most important change which has taken place in the circumstances and prospects of the company is that the Teplitz-Aussig Railway Company have at length definitively engaged to prolong their line from Teplitz to the town of Dux, and that the line is to be opened for traffic before the end of the year.

At New Bampfylde Copper Mining Company meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, the accounts to be presented will show a debit balance of 145*l.* 5s. 7d., and an estimated balance of assets over liabilities of 650*l.* 13s. 9d. The auditor reports that there is a "deficiency balance" of 27*l.* 10s. 9d. The directors' report attributes the adverse results to the fall in the price of copper ore. Capt. Pope and Comer report that, although some parts of the mine have not yet turned out as they expected, still they consider the indications and prospects, on the whole, are very encouraging.

At Charles Cammell and Company (Limited) meeting, to be held on Friday next, the directors' report will show that the gross profit for the year has been 125,274*l.* 17s. 6d.; from which there must be deducted the current expenses of the year, including office charges, salaries, travelling expenses, rates and taxes, directors' and auditors' remuneration, &c., 21,211*l.* 19s. 11d.; the amount of interest paid on balance of purchase money, 14,242*l.* 4s. 6d.; the amount of interest on sums paid in anticipation of calls, 2999*l.* 19s. 10d.; the interim dividend of 2*l.* 10s. per share on 10,000 shares for the half-year ending Sept. 25 last, 25,000*l.*; and an amount reserved to cover depreciation of buildings and plant during the past year, 11,257*l.* 9s.; leaving a net available balance of 50,564*l.* 4s. 3d. The directors propose to appropriate this amount to the payment of a second dividend of 25,000*l.* (2*l.* 10s. per share on 10,000 shares), making 10 per cent. for the year; and to increase the reserve fund by 10,000*l.*, which will leave 15,564*l.* 4s. 3d. to be carried forward to the credit of next account. A full abstract of the reports and accounts is given in the letter of our local (Yorkshire and Derbyshire) correspondent.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday evening was again favourable, but the "other securities" are still much too high to permit general confidence. Under all circumstances, it would appear to be undesirable to encourage applications for advances which would inevitably result from a reduction of the minimum rate of discount, and, with the exception of a few individual firms and companies on the verge of insolvency, there would be no real cause for regret were the 10 per cent. rate maintained for another month. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the notes issued of 1,975,399*l.*, represented by a corresponding increase in the coin and bullion on the other side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 477,454*l.*; an increase in the "seven day and other bills" of 44,395*l.*; and an increase in the "rest" of 30,479*l.*—552,328*l.*; from which must be deducted a decrease in the "other deposits" of 79,336*l.*; leaving a total increase on the liability side of 472,992*l.* On the asset side there is shown a decrease in the "other securities" of 501,568*l.*, and an increase in the "Government securities" of 285,051*l.*—216,517*l.*, which, added to the increase on the other side, gives a total increase in the reserve of 689,509*l.*—notes, 561,925*l.*; coin, 127,584*l.*

On the Stock Exchange very little business has been transacted in mining shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheel Vor, 18½, 19; Chiverton, 6½; East Caradon, 8; East Grenville, 2½; Great Laxey, 21½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, ½, ½; Cape, 9½; Scottish Australian, ½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Washoe, 1½, 1½; Don Pedro, ½; St. John del Rey, 50, 49, 50, 50½; Panulillo, 3½; United Mexican, 1½; Pestarena, 1½, 1½, 1; Chontales, 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½, ½.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 130 ships. For all descriptions of ships there has been an increased demand, and prices have advanced 6d. to 9d. per ton generally. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 3d.; Harton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 17: 7 cargoes unsold; 40 ships at sea.

GOLD.—Under date June 15, Messrs. Sillar and Co. write that the imports from America continue on a very large scale, the amount that has arrived from that country, since the date of our last circular, being 1,265,000*l.*, and a further large amount is advised as having been shipped from the same quarter; in addition to these have received some considerable sums from Australia, the West Indies, and elsewhere, a large portion of which will remain in this country, though a good demand for the Continent has again been experienced during the last few days. The transactions at the Bank of England for the week consist of the purchase of 820,000*l.*, including 198,000*l.* in sovereigns from Alexandria, Turkey, and other parts of the Continent, and the withdrawal of 110,000*l.* in sovereigns for Brazil, and 100,000*l.* for Monte Video, and it is expected that further sums, out of the above-mentioned arrivals, will find their way to the Bank. The Australian gold ships known to be at sea are:—The *Wellfleet*, with 44,000*l.*; the *Golden Sea*, with 13,000*l.*; the *Lucielle*, with 3000*l.*; the *Transatlantic*, with 28,000*l.*; the *Essex*, with 125,500*l.*; the *Strathnaver*, with 44,000*l.* In silver there has been a good demand for Germany and Hamburg, and the price continues very firm at 5s. 2d. per oz., at which price also about 100,000*l.* has been purchased for transmission to Spain, but there has again been no demand for the East, the steamer of the 12th, from Southampton for Bombay, having ten no bullion whatever. At present the supply of silver here is very limited, and in the absence of any demand for China, the bulk of the Mexican dollars are being taken, as they arrive, for refining, and to be melted into bars, the price being 5s. 0½d. per oz. At these rates the bar silver and Mexican dollars, by the last West India packet, were disposed of yesterday.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

BEST BRITISH IRON.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before two o'clock P.M., of the said 25th day of June, 1866, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, June 15, 1866.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

ZINC.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before two o'clock P.M., of the said 25th day of June, 1866, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, June 15, 1866.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT OF 1862, and of the EAST POLBERRO TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are INVITED, stating the highest price that will be given for a 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, BOILER, PITWORK, MATERIALS, and other effects, belonging to the above company, at St. Agnes, Cornwall. Tenders to be sent to the liquidator not later than Monday, the 18th June. Printed Particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN CLAY, Accountant, 20, Cow Green, Halifax (the Liquidator); Capt. ARTHUR GRIFE, St. Agnes, Cornwall; or Messrs. NORRIS and FOSTER, solicitors, Halifax.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Subscription, 6s. per year. Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Louthbury, London.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., of CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are anxious to state that they have NO CONNECTION with HARVEY AND CO., of HAXLEY, and recently of Clarence Chambers, London, who supply mine materials.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the net price of 43 per share, in the CAL-R-PANT MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Capt. J. Rabey, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS is NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY FOR MINING AND OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete. Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for WHEAL TREVENNA MINE, ST. NEOT, an EXPERIENCED TIN DRESSER. One that is capable of taking the management of large dressing-floors.—Applications, with testimonials and salary required, to be made to Capt. THOMAS JENNINGS, Wheal Trevenna Mine, St. Neot, near Liskeard.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINE AGENT, to superintend a small mine.—For particulars, apply to MATTHEW GROSE, Jun., South Foxdale, Rushen, Isle of Man.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN as SHARPENER of BORERS in a SLATE QUARRY in NORTH LANCASHIRE.—Applicants to apply to JAMES RAY EDDY, Carleton Grange, Skipton.

WANTED, a PARTNER, who could invest £2000, to JOIN a COMPANY (at present in full work) to more FULLY DEVELOPE an IRON ROYALTY consisting of 2000 acres, situated in the best hematite iron district in the North of England, which also contains roofing slate and slate flag of fine quality and abundant quantity. There is also a large deposit of clay, which the company are at present making into bricks, tiles, &c., which have a large demand in the neighbourhood. The royalties, as above, have been secured for 21 years, on very favourable terms, from the lessor, and offers a certain and lucrative investment.—Further particulars may be had on application to "J. K.," box 59, Whitehaven. None but principals will be treated with.

WANTED TO BORROW, £5000, upon FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY in SOUTH WALES.—For particulars, apply to LEWIS A. WILLIAMS, Esq., Iron Villa, Canton, Cardiff.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

TO MINING AND BANKING COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN, 25 years of age, who has just completed a course of instruction in assaying Gold, Silver, and other Metals, at the Laboratory of the Royal School of Mines, is DESIROUS of OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT in that capacity either at home or abroad.—Address, "D. E. B.," Post-office, Jernyn-street, S.W.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND MINING COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER, who is a Cornish Mining Captain of 40 years' experience, both in England, Wales, Ireland, France, and Italy, and now resident in the latter country, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES. The Advertiser is also in possession of, and acquainted with, several VALUABLE PROPERTIES, containing lodes of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, and NICKLE ORES, which he is authorised to DISPOSE OF. He will be happy to afford information on all points connected with mining. All applications to be addressed Captain JOHN KESSLE, Burgofranco, Ivrea, Italy; or Scopello Mines, Scopello, Val-Sesia, Piedmonte.

CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 26 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING OFFICES, POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALKS, MANCHESTER, AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. NEW LEVEL.—We recommend the immediate purchase of these shares, as the mine has considerably improved of late, and adjoins the famous rich East Lovell. For particulars, apply to R. LIBBY and SON. Mines inspected by competent agents.

TO ENGINEERS, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS. JOHN TURNER (of Sheffield) 3, FINKLE STREET, STOCKTON-ON-TEES. MANUFACTURER AND REFINER OF SUPERIOR CAST-STEEL FOR MINING DRILLS, PUNCHES, TUNING TOOLS, and TAPS, at reasonable prices. Soliciting a sample order. A stock of Steel and Mining Tools kept at the above address.

MR. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER (Graduate of the Royal School of Mines), GROVE PARK, WREXHAM.—MR. DARLINGTON is OPEN to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS to REPORT UPON, MODEL, or ARRANGE MINES or MINING WORKS, and from his practical and varied experience in all kinds and classes of mines, both abroad and at home, especially on the Continent, in America, and in Australia, he can confidently offer his services to those who may require faithful reports or examinations of mining properties at home or abroad. MR. DARLINGTON speaks French and German fluently, and is acquainted with the mining laws of those countries.

BEARDWOOD, JONES, AND CO., 17, CANNING CHAMBERS (Opposite the Custom House), LIVERPOOL, FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Being intimately acquainted with the shipping of Iron, Hardware, Crates, &c., to all ports, we can offer superior advantages to Merchants and Shippers, both in low freights and moderate shipping charges. Marine Insurance effected.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON. MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER. ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W. INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

WASHOE, REESE RIVER, AND OTHER MINES AND MINERAL PROPERTIES IN NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA, INSPECTED AND REPORTED on, with Assays and Analyses to show the character as well as extent of the ore, and instructions as to the most economical method of reduction by W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., M.G.A., &c. (late Mitchell and Rickard, London) GOLD HILL, NEVADA, U.S. London Agent—T. W. Burr, Esq., 12, Paternoster-row.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A terrible explosion, resulting in the death of 37 persons, occurred at Mr. Astley's Victoria Pit, Dukinfield, on Thursday morning; there are also 11 others seriously injured. It appears that the pit has always been regarded as fiery, and locked safety-lamps were ordered to be used. No satisfactory explanations are as yet obtainable with regard to the cause of the explosion, the catastrophe being attributed to various circumstances, often with little regard to probability. It is stated that the men commenced work at six o'clock in the morning, seventy-three persons altogether, including men and boys, having been sent down the shaft. In about an hour and three-quarters afterwards a terrific explosion was heard at the mouth of the pit, and withers followed as people Mr. Isaac Welding, the manager, with a number of colliers, descended to render what assistance was in their power. The news of the explosion spread like wildfire through the village, and in a short space of time the pit bank was surrounded by men, women, and children, many of whom had evidently been attracted thither by the most direful anticipations as to the fate of relatives who were known to have been working in the pit—anticipations which, in too many instances, were doomed to be realised.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 8—Dyflife	90	£12 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	49	12 10 0	ditto
ditto	64	12 6 0	A. Eytton.
11—Minera Union	26	12 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Whitwell (near Citheroe)	50	.....	4	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Frongoch	12	7 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
—East Darnley	75	12 0	ditto
—Ewn Erfin	45	16 0	ditto
—ditto	20	16 0	Panther Co.
14—Talargoch	98½	13 15 0	A. Eytton.
—ditto	114	13 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto	114	13 14 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—Rhodesmor	14½	12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Parry's	40	12 6 0	ditto
—Long Take	35	11 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Billins	12	11 14 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—Penant	10	11 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Trelogen	25	13 2 0	ditto
—Llangnog United	45½	11 4 0	ditto
—Dyffnwm	9	11 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—Bwlloch	3	11 0 0	ditto
—ditto	3	11 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Roman Gravels	30	12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—Machno	7	11 2 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.
Date. Mines. Tons. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers.
June 8—Wheal Trevenna 3 19 1 27 ..£ ..£ 172 17 0—

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last.
Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Consols 1790—Marke Valley 427—East Caradon 330—Brookwood 280—Wheal Friendship 158—Bedford United Mines 123—Gunnislake (Clitters) 106—Wheal Crelake 80—West Maria and Portescue 54—North Wheal Robert 35—Wheal Edward 29—Sortridge Consols 28—Hawke Moor 24.—Total, 3460 tons.
Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon, 433—Clifford 361—Phoenix 476—West Dannel 265—Glasgow Caradon 155—Fowey Consols 150—Cradock Moor 129—Hallenbeagle 124—Great North Downs 112—Wheal Polmeor 109—Grambler 38—Pembroke 4.—Total, 2166 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1848, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. W. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in rendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

TIN.—We have heard, on what is considered good authority, that the supply of Banca tin is falling off fast, and that in a few months it will be felt; and, consequently, a rise in English must then take place.

FOREIGN LANDS.—A meeting was held on Monday, and it was unanimously resolved to wind-up, and in about a fortnight 19,000 Chontales shares will have to be divided among the shareholders. Each holder of 1,000 shares in Foreign Lands, upon which 1600, has been paid, has to receive forty Chontales shares, fully paid up (50 each), and 150 B, or royalty shares, 50 paid up; and, taking these shares at par only, each original holder of 1,000 gets for his 1600, paid up 5000, in Chontales shares—the result of less than two years' operations. It will be remembered that it was upon the principle of this company that the "Mining Purchase" was formed, in a small way (limited to 50,000 shares), and the directors, as we have said before, have obtained a property that will pay as well in proportion, but owing to the panic in commercial affairs they have thought it best to keep quiet for a time, and to watch an opportunity of launching their project. THE MINERAL RIGHTS COMPANY (Limited), afterwards formed, may be said to be a continuation of the Foreign Lands, which being in 100 shares only, and limited to 2000, it was thought best to wind-up (with the splendid results above named), and to continue operations under the Mineral Rights Company, and by so doing may be received that the agents, sent out to Nicaragua more than two months ago, have obtained a property as valuable as Chontales, and the shares can now be had at par—10.

"A. Z."—If the deposit money was paid in April, and no allotment of shares made, it ought to be returned at once, especially if there is no chance of the company being formed.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FURZE HILL WOOD MINE.—This accident left four widows and ten children all utterly dependent, and one or two of the unmarried men assisted in the maintenance of their aged parents. Contributions will be thankfully received on their behalf at Messrs. T. J. A. Roberts, Esq., M.P., 45, Old Bailey, London; and at the offices of the following papers:—*Western Morning News*, *Western Daily Mercury*, *Tavistock Gazette*, *West Briton*, *Mining Journal*; and by Mr. THOMAS HORSWILL, the purser, at Tavistock; Mr. W. H. ROWSE, 2, Brunswick-terrace, Plymouth; Mr. T. B. LAWS, 22, Great St. Helen's, London.

Sums already advertised, £220 15s. 3d.	
T. J. A. Roberts, Esq., M.P., 45, Old Bailey, London	5 0 0
Thomas Morris, Esq., 5, Old Bailey, London	5 0 0
Capt. J. Richards, Devon St.	5 0 0
Consols	3 0 0
The Agents of ditto	7 2 0
Miners employed at ditto	16 5 6
W. Morrison, Esq., M.P.	2 2 0
Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bart.	2 2 0
R. Hawke, Esq.	2 2 0
Capt. Joseph Richards	2 2 0
Rev. W. Radcliffe	2 2 0
Messrs. Munday and Oldrey	2 2 0
W. M. Whittle, Esq.	1 0 0
A. Bezie, Esq.	1 0 0
E. Baring Gould, Esq.	1 0 0
Messrs. J. and H. Pearce	1 0 0
A. B. Shepherd, Esq.	1 0 0
T. Glynn, Esq.	1 0 0
Capt. J. Glynn	1 0 0
Capt. John Hampton	1 0 0
James Yelland, Esq.	1 0 0
Mrs. Channon	1 0 0
Messrs. Verran and Sons	1 0 0
L. C. a friend	0 15 0
R. Cloze, Esq.	0 10 0
W. B. Harvey, Esq.	0 10 0
J. J. Pearce, Esq.	0 10 0
S. Gribble, Esq.	0 10 0
S. Gribble, Esq.	0 10 0
Capt. Robert Jackson	0 10 0
Miners at Stridrigg Consols	1 12 0
John Benson, Esq.	0 10 0
Rev. T. Tancock	0 10 0
W. F. Commins, Esq.	0 10 0
R. Langton, Esq.	0 10 0
J. M. Sellers, Esq.	0 10 0
Mr. Sampson	0 10 0
Mr. J. Lark	0 10 0
Capt. T. Richards	0 10 0
Capt. T. Nellie	0 10 0
W. Matthews, jun., Esq.	0 10 0
James Hays, Esq.	0 10 0
M. Bottomley, jun., Esq.	0 10 0
Mr. P. Blower	0 5 0
Mr. P. Blower	0 5 0
Mr. R. Toop, Registrar	0 5 0
Sums under 5s.	11 12 4

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—June 6: Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., President (in the chair). James Gale, F.C.S., College-terrace, Belzede Park, St. John's Wood; William Gillespie, Torbarn Hill, and Queen-street, Edinburgh; and Edward Stringer Westhead, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, were elected fellows. M. Victor Raulin, of Paris, and Baron Achille de Zigno, of Padua, were elected foreign correspondents. The following communications were read:

1.—"On the Metamorphic and Fossiliferous Rocks of the County Galway," by Prof. R. Harker, F.R.S., F.G.S.

2.—"On the Metamorphic Lower Silurian Rocks of Carrick, Ayrshire," by J. Geikie, communicated by A. Geikie, F.R.S., F.G.S.

3.—"On a Chelonic Footprint from the base of the Keuper Sandstone of Daresbury, Cheshire," by W. C. Williamson, F.R.S., Professor of Natural History, Anatomy, and Physiology in Owen's College, Manchester: communicated by the assistant secretary.

4.—"A description of some remarkable 'heaves' or throwns in Penhalls Mine," by J. W. Pike, communicated by Dr. C. Le Neve Foster, B.A., F.G.S. This mine is situated in the parish of St. Agnes, in Cornwall, and is, from the extraordinary dislocations and heaves of the lodes and veins, without a parallel in any other part of the county. In the immediate neighbourhood of the workings, taking the well-known law that a lode or vein traversed is older than the one traversing it, there are in the order of formation, (1) four or five tin lodes, (2) three or four 'downright' lodes, (3) innumerable gossans, (4) a great number of slides or faults, dipping at various angles, (5) four cross-courses, and (6) certain canting slides. The mineral productiveness of the tin lodes is increased by the proximity of the gossans, but not by that of the slides; and although the dislocations are most perplexing to the miner, the district has yielded great riches, and has been worked from time immemorial.

The following specimens were exhibited:—1. A Chelonic Footprint from the base of the Keuper at Daresbury, Cheshire: exhibited by J. W. Kirkham. 2. Specimens of Gold from Nova Scotia, and Silver Ores from South America: exhibited by Prof. J. Tennant, F.G.S.

On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—"On the Structure of the Red Craig," by S. V. Wood.—"On the Remains of Crags on the North Downs, near Folkestone," by H. W. Brewster.—"On the 'Warp' of Mr. Trimmer: its Age and Probable Connection with the latest Geological Events," by the Rev. O. Fisher.—"On Faults in the Drift-gravel at Hitchin, Herts," by J. W. Salter.—"On some Flint Implements from the Little Ouse, near Thetford," by J. W. Flower.—"On the Relations of the Tertiary Formations of the West Indies," by R. J. L. Guppy.—"Notice of new genera of Carboniferous Glyptodontiprines," by Dr. J. Young.—"On the Systematic Position of *Chondrodonta*," by Dr. J. Young.—"On the Discovery of New Gold Deposits in the District of Embaralza, Ecuador," by Lieut.-Col. Seale: communicated by the Foreign Office.—"On the Geology of the Pacific Coast of Ecuador," by J. S. Wilson: communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison.—"On the Discovery of Remains of *Haltitherium* in the Miocene Beds of Malta," by A. Leth Adams.—"On Bones of Fossil Chelonians from the Ooliferous Caves and Fissures of Malta," by A. Leth Adams.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MANGANESE.—"Inquirer" possesses a deposit of manganese very much intermixed with slaty shale; the manganese consists of peroxide and hydrated oxide, or black wad; and he wishes to know whether stamping and washing would separate and produce the pure manganese; also whether the peroxide and hydrated oxide are used for different purposes, and whether any machine exists which would be likely to separate them?

MOORE, McQUEEN, AND CO.—I am a shareholder in this company, and have just received a letter soliciting my vote for the appointment of a liquidator with reference to its winding-up. The directors of the company have given me no intimation, and advise me to vote for the appointment of a liquidator, but for this letter from a stranger, should I have been aware of it. May I ask whether this is legal, and, if not, what course is open to me to adopt to recover the value of my shares?—A. D.

TOLVADEN.—In answer to the enquiry of "A Shareholder," in last week's Journal, this mine was stopped the day after the last call of 10s. per share (30000) was made. There was then a heavy balance due to merchants, but enough in the pursuer's hands to pay it. The machinery and materials are now advertised to be sold by Mr. George Sealy, auctioneer.—READER.

* The necessary interruption in our usual arrangements consequent on the introduction of new type, will, we fear, result in some errors in the matter inserted, and certainly necessitate the postponement of several articles intended for publication, but this we shall fully make up by accompanying our next Journal, or that of the following week, with a Supplemental Sheet.

THE MINING JOURNAL.
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 16, 1866.

THE DURATION OF OUR COAL FIELDS.

That a continued supply of coal is essential to the duration of our commercial prosperity is so completely beyond question, that interest naturally attaches to every title of information bearing upon the subject, but at the same time it is desirable to be cautious lest we arrive too speedily at the conclusion that our decline as a commercial nation is fast approaching; and the debate upon the Coal Supply in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, will do much to allay an excitement that may have existed. Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN moved an address to the Crown, praying that a Royal Commission may be issued—

To investigate the probable quantity of coal contained in the coal fields of Great Britain, and to report on the quantity of coal which may be reasonably expected to be available for use; whether it is probable that coal exists at workable depths under the Permian, New Red Sandstone, and other superincumbent strata, and whether they would recommend that bore-holes should be sunk in any and what localities; to ascertain and report on the quantity of coal at present consumed in the various branches of manufacture, for steam navigation, and for domestic purposes, as well as the quantity exported, and how far, and to what extent, such consumption and export may be expected to increase; how far the increase of population must necessarily accord with the increased consumption of coal; and the relations which one likely to bear to the other; and whether there is reason to believe that coal is wasted either by bad working or by carelessness, or neglect of proper appliances for its economical consumption; and whether they would recommend legislation.

Mr. VIVIAN very truly said this was a matter so important that all doubt should be put an end to. It ought not to rest upon the statements of any individual, whether published in a book or made in that House; and it could not be denied that, although Mr. HULL had made the most diligent investigation which it was in his power to make, there was really no authentic information which would enable anyone at present to form a sound and accurate judgment of the probable duration of our coal fields at the present rate of supply. The book which had been written by Mr. JEVONS, though a most able and argumentative treatise, was based upon the statistics supplied by Mr. HULL, and, therefore, in considering the question, it was necessary to go back to that which was the source and foundation of all we really knew of the subject at present.

As a practical man, whose long experience entitled his statements to the utmost confidence, Mr. VIVIAN was enabled to meet every point raised by the alarmists, and the Royal Commission, to be appointed at his instance, will effectively settle the matter at rest. He observed that Mr. HULL had limited the depth at which he supposed it would be possible to work coal to 4000 feet, and he estimated that none who came after us would be able to work it at a greater depth. That limit of 4000 feet, if the proposition could be maintained, at one fell stroke cut off in the coal fields of South Wales alone the gigantic quantity of 24,000,000,000 of tons, which lay at the average depth of 4000 feet. That coal, reckoning its consumption at the present extravagant rate, would continue to supply England for at least 1400 years to come. Its value, at present prices, was £6,000,000,000. But what were the grounds upon which Mr. HULL arrived at this conclusion—the temperature and the cost of working. But the temperature had been ascertained by boring, and sinking thermometers into the holes bored, noting the temperature after they had remained there a considerable time. That, however, was not the condition under which our coal miners worked. They did not put into holes in which there was no air, and keep them there for hours. They could not argue from that, when the circumstances were changed. Miners alight, or something more than seven miles, sink a shaft to any considerable depth the temperature was much higher than afterwards. Since he had placed on the paper his notice for a commission, he had caused experiments to be made in one of his own collieries, extending over 13 days, and terminating on June 9. The surface air being at a temperature of 60°, at the bottom of the pit, at the moderate depth of 480 feet, the mean temperature sank to 55°. The air then coursed along the strata for 300 yards, descended the engine plane until it reached the depth of 1200 feet, when it was 61°; it then advanced through the workings of the mine, returning by the upcast shaft, the temperature was 62°; therefore they had the fact that in a colliery 1200 feet deep the difference between the mean surface temperature and that of the air, which, having passed through the whole of the mine, returned by the upcast-shaft, was only 3°. That might be said to be a comparatively shallow mine, as it was only 200 fathoms deep. But one of the deepest mines was one belonging to Messrs. KNOWLES, and respecting it Mr. JOHN KNOWLES had furnished him with some interesting data. Mr. KNOWLES said—I have no doubt that a very large proportion of the increase of the temperature at the bottom of the upcast-shaft (which is only 2° more) is due, in a great measure, to the lights from the lamps, the natural warmth of the men, and also of the horses, and that a very small proportion is given off from the strata. In the Rose Bridge Colliery, the depth of which was 1800 feet, the intake air was 60°, and the return air 72°, so that there was only an increase of 12° after it had passed all the men, horses, and lights. These were results from mines which went to a depth of one-half what was regarded by some authorities as the greatest depth of possible working, and yet no particular arrangements were made to keep down the temperature in these mines. If, however, there were an object in keeping down the temperature, nothing could be more simple or more easy.

Altered forms and arrangements in the air courses, the substitution of mechanical for furnace ventilation, and other practical details having been given, Mr. VIVIAN continued that there was also the compressed air-engine, which was now a very useful auxiliary in the working of our collieries. The coal-cutting machine depended for its working entirely on the compressed air-engine, and what was the first great difficulty that had presented itself in connection with the working of that engine? The cylinder became so hot that it was found extremely difficult to keep it cool. When the air was gone off you got ice; the heat having passed away the valves were blocked up with ice. When we came to work the very deep mines, it would be a question whether the coal-cutting machines would not be the rule in collieries, rather than, as now, the exception; and when we had it at work we might produce any quantity of cold air. There was also a very beautiful theory which had been mentioned to him by Mr. DICKINSON, one of the most useful public servants in this country. That gentleman having alluded to the fact that the gases in the coal mines were of great tension—so great that it was found almost impossible to walk them in—observed that, in the laws of Nature, possibly there might be a compensating principle. He thought that possibly the additional heat of the strata might be taken off by the great tension of the gases; and that so one of the laws of Nature might balance another. He was not prepared to state positively that Mr. DICKINSON's theory was correct, but we were not driven to that theory, because if we made our shafts large enough, if we made our air-ways sufficiently ample, and if we took plenty of air down, we should have the temperature in our coal mines comfortable. Upon the question of the probable increase of cost of working a deep mine, Mr. VIVIAN continued, that the first cost of opening a deep mine was greater than that of opening a shallow one. He would take, for example, 250,000, as the original capital in excess of what was required for working an ordinary mine. That sum was equal to 60 millions of pence. He would imagine that mine "won" to be 2000 acres, which would represent 3 miles in one direction and 1 mile in another. With these conditions, 1 foot of coal, extending over the 2000 acres, would give 1500 tons to the acre, equivalent to 3,000,000 tons. At the same rate, 20 feet of coal would be equivalent to 60,000,000 tons, and 1d. per ton upon that quantity would return the entire of the original capital of 250,000. In the case of a thickness of 10 feet, 2d. per ton would recoup the whole of the original capital. The question of outlay resolved itself into a matter of 1d., 2d., or 3d. per ton. The only real increase in the cost of deep mines would arise from the expense of working, and that was a very small matter, owing to the improvement in the appliances for raising coals from great depths.

Alluding to the probability of finding coal beneath the secondary formations, Mr. VIVIAN observed that it was extremely difficult to determine the thickness of strata. They were spread over a vast area, and as you had nothing but railway cuttings or lodes to depend upon, it was impossible to tell the exact thickness of strata from surface indications. In the salt works, where shafts had been sunk, there were, no doubt, more reliable data; the surface indications were for the most part unreliable. But all these strata had been sunk through at various points. In Durham the Permian strata had been thus treated, and an enormous quantity of coal had been got, though hardly a generation since the highest authorities stated that no coal existed there. (Hear.) At Shrook

these hard rocks had been penetrated, and a very valuable colliery had been won. In Leicestershire Lord MAYNARD had sunk a shaft through the New Red Sandstone; and Mr. HOLDSWORTH (in his work "On the Extension of the English Coal Fields beneath the Secondary Formations of the Midland Counties") writing on the subject, said:—"Viscount MAYNARD, on the faith of the sub-trenching measures to the southward, made many years ago the bold experiment of boring for them on his Bagworth estates, and after upwards of three years' incessant labour, succeeded in the discovery of a richly-stored new coal field, and some of its valuable seams are now being extensively wrought. At this spot, not far from the Ashby coal field, although the sinkings commenced in the uppermost beds of the red marl formation, the whole series proved to be only 105 yards thick (equal to 815 feet) to the coal measures, thus showing the absence of the Permian, and the trenching of the coal and its concomitants to the southward, at moderate depths beneath the upper new red rocks."

The alleged waste of coal was met in an equally conclusive and satisfactory manner. Mr. VIVIAN had received a few calculations from Mr. ALEXANDER BASSETT, who had much knowledge of the coal fields of South Wales. He acted as agent for Lord TREDEGAR in his extensive mineral property, and had charge of something like 50 collieries, and the facts which he was about to state were contained in a paper read by that gentleman before the Institute of Engineers in South Wales. He gave one instance of a colliery of 27 acres, worked by long wall, in which he found that, comparing the computed quantity of coal with the actual quantity got, there was a loss of 6.40 per cent.; in another of 12 acres the loss was 2.14 per cent. Then he took an instance of stone and pillar work over 36 acres, in which the loss was 24 per cent., and in another case of 64 acres the loss was 39.84 per cent. Undoubtedly there was a great difference, and he did not believe that such losses as those which he had last mentioned usually occurred. If they did it was very lamentable. He now came to the question of the saving of the consumption of coal, and it must not be thought that a great saving could not be made. Every manufacturer who consumed coal considered it one main element of his business to reduce as much as possible the consumption of coal. There had been many inventions for this purpose which had been most successfully applied. The dense volumes of smoke which formerly came out of the chimneys were now consumed and turned to every imaginable purpose. By one of the most splendid inventions of the day, that known as the BESSEMER process, immense quantities of coal had been saved and would be saved, and the iron produced by that process was much more durable. Rails had been made which could be guaranteed to wear 16 years, whereas before the best soft iron would not wear more than six months. Then in some works in which he was interested, for the manufacture of spelter, they were doing the same work now with one-fifth of the coal that they used formerly; in fact, it was impossible to say to what extent they might not go in economizing coal, for day by day inventions were being brought out for that purpose. He hoped that he had now destroyed the notion that there would be a speedy end of our supply of coal. It remained for him now to notice the amendment of which notice had been given, and by which it was proposed to refer this matter to the Geological Society. No one had greater respect than he had for the members of that society, but he thought that a question of this kind should be referred to practical men. He hoped to see Lord GRANVILLE and the Duke of ARGYLL at the head of it, and men connected with the iron trade and coal views of the different districts forming part of the commission. He hoped, in short, that they might have a good, sound, practical, mixed commission, that would once for all go into this question, and, if possible, set it at rest, so that the public might not be frightened out of their wits as to the probable exhaustion of the coal fields of this country.

In supporting the motion, Mr. LIDDELL suggested that the enquiries might with advantage be directed to the resources of other coal-producing countries, the price of coal at the pit's mouth in those countries, the price at which it was sold at the centres of manufacture, and the price at the several ports of shipment. Mr. HOLDSWORTH, who had written with ability in reference to the existence of coal beds under the Red Sandstone, had for thirty years held the opinion, and had proved it by facts, that there were great supplies of coal in store, the existence of which had been hitherto ignored by the great body of scientific men. He did not expect the Government to engage in costly experiments, but it would be well if they could stimulate individual efforts in the direction of testing Mr. HOLDSWORTH's statement, and such efforts, he was sure, would not be without result. One excellent result could be obtained with a little more of the kind of enquiry which he had made had not tended to increase his faith in the ground that was stated to exist for the unfounded fears which his honourable friend (Mr. LIDDELL) and others seemed to entertain with reference to the exhaustion of our coal supply. He knew very little of geology, but he had taken some pains to make himself acquainted with the history of industry, and he knew nothing more deteriorating and demoralising to the great industrial community than the alarm occasioned by panics of this kind. He did not believe it was good for a community to suppose that their resources would become exhausted. After being told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was necessary, in the face of the prospective exhaustion of the coal supply, to submit to additional taxation in order to diminish the debt which the reduced resources of the country would render it impossible for future generations to pay, the House of Commons could not do otherwise than regard the question as one of great importance. He trusted the community would never feel less confidence in their resources than they did at the present moment. One of two things must be true—either what the honourable member for Glamorganshire had striven to prove, namely, that there was no danger of the coal supply being exhausted, or that the internal resources of the country would eventually become exhausted. He defied anyone to show that a moderate increase in the cost of obtaining any necessary product had ever tended to anything but the moral improvement of the community, and to its thrift and economy.

With regard to the settlement of the question of the existence of coal beneath the chalk, Sir G. GREY observed that it was proposed by the motion before the House that the commission should enquire into four main points. The first was the amount of the coal at present existing in the coal fields of this country, which might reasonably be expected to be hereafter available. This was a subject upon which he believed a great deal of valuable information might be obtained, which, although not absolutely accurate, would be approximately accurate. With regard to the next point—whether it was probable that coal existed under the New Red Sandstone, that was a point on which it would be more difficult to obtain the same amount of information as could be obtained with regard to the coal fields now being worked. The hon. member for Glamorganshire anticipated that the coal which he had mentioned as existing under the chalk would be worked, but he (Sir G. GREY) doubted whether the commission would be enabled to obtain any reliable data upon that point, but the enquiry would be directed to that portion of the subject, and he trusted the result would be satisfactory, and would tend to allay the alarm that had been felt upon the matter.

After a few remarks from other members, in the course of which Mr. PEASE observed that he did not attribute to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER any panic-stricken alarm on this subject, but gave him credit for availing himself of an opportunity to appropriate a surplus towards the repayment of the National Debt, was glad to receive the promise of a commission to enquire into the improvement of machinery would enable them to reach any necessary depth, and said that experiments in Cornish mines had proved that beyond a certain point heat did not increase with the increase of depth. The real question was one of wages and the price of labour here and in other countries; but economy of working was also an important consideration, and he could name a place where a consumption of 2½ lbs. of coal per hour was doing the work formerly done by 16 lbs. or 17 lbs., and a large establishment that burnt hundreds of tons of coal in its furnaces, and which had much smoke as escaped from the chimneys which ventilated that House. The two questions of economy and of establishing the duration of our coal fields; but, at the same time, it would be useful to have the information which a commission would obtain.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he wished to say a few words in explanation of the view he had taken on this question of coal exhaustion, and which had been alluded to by some hon. members. He had never attempted to define in any way at what period such exhaustion was likely to take place. What he had alluded to was a certain amount of apprehension and presumption with respect to its exhaustion, and to the time when the people of this country might not be in a position to obtain coal in unlimited quantity without any diminution in price. He was not aware that any scientific opinion even had ever been offered as to the precise time when the supply of coal would diminish altogether, but certain physical obstacles had been referred to which would in time, according to the theory started, amount to an absolute bar to access to the coal, so that practically it would be the same as exhaustion, so far as the country was concerned. His hon. friend, in the able and interesting speech he had made that night, said no apprehensions need be entertained of any physical obstacles occurring of an insurmountable character, and the various questions he had raised were of the greatest possible interest. He would not presume to follow so high an authority into the question of the supply of coal, but there was one point upon which his hon. friend was very sanguine, which must be referred to a commission such as that the Government had assented to—what quantity of coal might be expected from the beds under the new formations. It had been urged upon the Government (by Mr. TORRENS) that they ought to hand this question over to a commission wholly composed of scientific men. It seemed to him that there is a certain amount of distinction between the positions of scientific and of practical men on this subject. Among scientific men the great tendency is to alarm with reference to the coal supply, not of utter exhaustion, but, at any rate, of scarcity and consequent dearness of coal. As far as he was aware, that alarm has not to an equal degree taken possession of the minds of practical men—that is, of the manufacturers, who are so dependent upon the unlimited production of cheap coal, and of those who are acquainted with all the details and difficulties of the coal business. He thought it would probably be very good for both men of science and of practice that they should meet in a commission of this kind, and there, in close contact, compare their views. He did not believe a commission could report with certainty upon a question of this nature; but, as sensible men, they ought to be satisfied with the best evidence obtainable.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom in April showed a decided increase, having amounted to 930,079 tons, as compared with 794,243 tons in April, 1865, and 784,371 tons in April, 1864. The exports of British coal to France presented a decided expansion in April, having amounted in that month to 141,073 tons, against 139,540 tons in April, 1865, and 126,003 tons in April, 1864. The exports of British coal increased in April to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Spain, Italy, and British India. They declined, however, to Holland, the United States, and Brazil. In the four months ending April 30 this year, the total exports of English coal—the expression "coal" comprising also cinders and culm—amounted to 2,915,877 tons, as compared with 2,637,795 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, and 2,674,049 tons in the corresponding period of 1864. The exports have considerably increased this year to Russia, France, Spain, Italy, &c. France, which is still our largest coal customer, took 576,471 tons in April 30 this

year, as compared with 501,030 tons in the first four months of 1865, and 492,742 tons in the first four months of 1864. The value of the coal exported in April was 471,980*l.*, as compared with 375,385*l.* in April, 1865, and 364,464*l.* in April, 1864. For the four months ending April 30 this year the total value was 1,494,382*l.*, against 1,280,163*l.* in 1865, and 1,267,487*l.* in 1864 (corresponding periods).

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MINES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 7-11.

Present—Mr. NEATE (in the chair), Sir PHILIP DE GREY EGERTON, Viscount CRANBORNE, Mr. ORME FOSTER, Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. CLIVE, Mr. AYRTON, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. GREENALL, and Prof. FAWCETT.

Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON, Inspector of the Manchester district, was recalled and examined on the subject of foreign mines. He said, in reply to the CHAIRMAN—At different times I have visited the coal mines of Belgium, France, and Germany. In the latter country those of Dresden and St. Jean de Saarbruck. I am not sure as to the age at which boys are employed in the Prussian mines. The Belgian mining laws go very minutely into details—so much so that they fill a large volume. The restrictions and instructions extend to everything—even, for example, to the pressure of steam at which boilers of a certain diameter, thickness, or weight, may be worked. The mines are worked by private enterprise, under this close Government supervision. There are Government Inspectors to enforce the regulations, who visit much in the same way that we do in England. They interfere more than we do in the actual management of the mines, because the Government has more control over the mines than the Government of this country has. The Governments on the Continent stand somewhat in the position of lessors of mines in England. Belgium is the country which gives the lead to all continental mining engineering, and the French and Germans copy from them. Belgium seems to be the most advanced country on the Continent with regard to mining. I speak of the Government being almost in the position of lessors, because the actual landowner receives such a small rental for the coal that it is only in a few instances worth his while to receive the rent or royalty. The Government, in fact, claims the minerals, and the payment to the landowner by way of royalty is so small that it is seldom worth his while to apply for it. The Government, therefore, is in a position to exercise a greater amount of inspection, as it has not only the right of a Government, but of an owner. I cannot say particularly that in consequence of this close inspection the mines are better managed than ours, but I have no doubt it has good results. Taking the mines of France and Belgium generally, they are all up to a certain average, and are pretty much alike. Their best managed mines do not come up to our best managed mines, but I have never seen any of their mines so badly managed as the worst managed mines are with us; but I should say their average was not higher than our average. Comparing the two systems, with reference either to the protection of boys or the protection of the men from undue want of precaution on the part of the owners, and looking at the freedom of thought and action which the people of England are accustomed to, our system suits this country better than theirs would. I am not prepared, however, to say that our system would suit the Continent better than its own. As to ventilation, their mines have to contend with the same difficulties as we have to contend with. Their mines are deeper than any we have, and they have the same liability to explosive gas. Their regulations as to the latter are exceedingly strict. They do not allow any air which has passed where there is fire-damp to be brought downwards again. Every air current in a fire-damp mine must go in an ascending current until it reaches the upcast shaft. The air starts from the lowest point, and then passes up by what they call "ascensional" ventilation. Looking at the small currents of air they have to deal with, that plan seems admirably adapted to their mode of working. They seem to think it cheaper to have small airways. The furnaces for ventilation are very few, and those seem to be giving way to mechanical power. They make up for the want of volume of air by the application of greater power to pull the air through the mine, and, of course, that increases the rapidity of the current. They forbid the men riding up and down the furnace shafts. The mechanical power I spoke of is exhausting power, applied generally by suction pumps. The air is sometimes propelled, but it is more usual to exhaust. For deep shafts I think furnace power is steeper and more certain, and also more economical; but for shallow pits mechanical power will be found to possess greater advantages, and to be more economical. I think, therefore, we may look for an extension of the ventilation of mines by mechanical power in this country.

By Mr. LIDDELL: The law of Belgium vests the property of the minerals in the Government; at any rate, in a large degree. The only mode of coal working in Belgium is long work, or the long wall system. They take all the coal away before them, and they work in a descending order, taking it generally in depths of about 30 yards at a time. They would not allow a shaft to be sunk, as in this country, and work out the lower coal first, without the consent of the Inspector in writing, and that consent is very rarely given. One of their Inspectors told me he never gave it but once, and then he could not sleep in his bed until he knew that all was safe. The reason for this is, that having "ascensional ventilation," and but such small quantities of air to deal with, the gas would be more likely to accumulate if drawn downhill.

Mr. LIDDELL: Did you say that their mode of ventilation, as compared with our furnace power, was more costly?—No; I said that mechanical power was more generally applied, not that it was more costly. For deep mines in this country, and in the same way, as in Belgium, I think, therefore, we may look for an extension of the ventilation of mines by mechanical power in this country.

Mr. LIDDELL: But as Belgian mines are deeper than ours, and their ventilation more costly, how does that affect the price of Belgian coal at the bank?—Generally, I may say, that the price of Belgian coal will be dearer than English coal, because their strata are so much twisted and contorted. I have been in places where, if a shaft had been sunk in the same way as in Belgium, it would have gone through the same seam three times. That is very general in Belgium and in France about Valenciennes. In the mine they are working near St. Gilles, which Mr. Atkinson and myself visited, one of the shafts is 1000 yards in depth. They do not export much coal by sea. There are very extensive manufacturing in Belgium, and the people there are very industrious and enterprising, and likely to look to their own manufactures first. The great "usines," or works, at Liège are, to a great extent, in the hands of Englishmen. I never saw a good ventilation in Belgium; but with some of the furnace mechanical appliances they can get the water gauge up higher than by furnace power. There are a variety of exhausting appliances. The system of M. Fabry is in general use, but the best is that of M. Guibal. It simply consists of applying contraction to the part of the funnel when the air is delivered from the fan, and then gradually increasing like a bell mouth.

By Mr. AYRTON: He creates a vacuum with an ordinary fan in the same way as the pneumatic despatch, which is itself one of the best ventilating machines that I know.

Mr. AYRTON: The fan creates a vacuum, then, just as the furnace does?—Sir P. EGERTON: No; the one rarefies the air, and thus creates a current, while the other, by suction, draws it out.

Witness: Mr. Atkinson and myself have been engaged every spare day we have had for some time past in testing every kind of ventilating machine, not only those used on the Continent, but in this country also, and we have not yet finished our report on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN: For whom are you making this report? Is it for the Home Office?—It will be made to the Home Office; it is very voluminous and ready.

The CHAIRMAN: When is it likely to be ready for presentation?—I think very soon. There is a very large fan now in course of erection at Staveley, and another in the county of Durham. When we have examined them our experiments will be nearly completed.

Mr. LIDDELL: When did the Government direct you to make this report?—Three or four years since, and we have devoted to it every spare opportunity that we have had during that time.

Mr. AYRTON: Is there not a danger with furnace ventilation, it being practically a fixed power, and being applied so rapidly, that it will become insufficient?—Not in this country, where we keep large airways.

Mr. AYRTON: Then the power of the furnace and upcast shaft is always so much in excess as to admit of immense additions to the workings?—Yes. There are instances of shafts too small for the purpose, but they are almost unknown.

Mr. AYRTON: Would it be difficult to lay down any general rule as to the expediency or otherwise of using mechanical ventilation?—It must be left to the mining engineers. The Act requires ventilation to be produced, but very properly leaves it to the miner to decide in what way that shall be done.

Mr. AYRTON: Have you enquired as to the amount of instruction required by the Belgian Government in those persons who have the management of mines?—They have to pass through the Mining College.

Mr. AYRTON: Are you aware of the College at Liège?—Yes, and of that at Mons, presided over by M. Guibal.

Mr. AYRTON: Does their system produce competent men?—As a rule all the Belgian mining engineers are clever scientific men. They take grades, and all have a certain rank.

Mr. AYRTON: Is every one engaged in the superintendence of a mine compelled to have some certificate of qualification?—I do not know that they are compelled, but they nearly all appear to have it.

Mr. AYRTON: Is there any school or college in England which undertakes to give that technical course which is prescribed in the Liège College?—No; we have nothing like what they have on the Continent: we have the Jernyn-street Mining College here, but there is no complete technical course there.

By the CHAIRMAN: The viewers and subordinate officers that have the practical management are appointed by the owners of the collieries.

By Mr. GREENALL: I think the Belgian coal is sold at a considerable profit. The "Societies," which are, in fact, large companies, are understood to realise a good return for their capital.

By the CHAIRMAN: The safety apparatus is not so often used as it is in my district. A great many men go up and down ladders, which would not suit our country: our people do not like ladders. In regard to the facility of ascent and descent the superiority is on our side. In all our modern shafts there is a casing from top to bottom, while on the Continent they are only partially cased, if at all. Our winding machines will bear comparison with those of any part of the world. I have no suggestion gathered from foreign mines to offer for adoption.

By Mr. LIDDELL: They manufacture a great deal of iron in Belgium. They have a large extent of hematite ore in the mountain limestone, which they work at a cheap rate. They work shallow seams of coal in connection with the wider seams extensively by the same shaft. I have never seen a thick seam of coal in Belgium. I do not think there is a single seam there 4 feet in thickness, and the great bulk of them are from 2 to 3 feet. In Prussia they have thick seams; and in France they have seams 60 and 80 feet in thickness, but they lie very unevenly, and are not perfectly stratified. It may be 100 feet in one place, then gradually thin down to only 20 feet, and then spread out again to 60. The Valenciennes coal field is a continuation of the Belgian coal field.

By the CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether in some of the French coal fields they employ discharged convicts. The lamp generally used in Belgium is the Mueseler lamp. I think that is the best lamp going. It is used in only a few

collieries in England. At the New British collieries at Ruabon, and at the Duke of Newcastle's, at Shireoaks, Notts. I give the preference to it; but others prefer the Stephenson lamp as safer, while the men like the Davy best, chiefly because if it falls on one side it does not go out, while the Mueseler lamp does. One Mueseler burner gives as much light as three Davys. It is protected by glass, and it is proved by statistics in Belgium that the breakages of glass from all causes are very much fewer than the breakages of gauze. I have seen Mr. Ansell's process for ascertaining the presence of fire-damp, but the safety-lamp is a most efficient test, and with it there is no difficulty in ascertaining the presence of either explosive or carbonic acid gas. The candle is quite as efficient a test, only less safe. Ansell's process has been referred to Mr. Atkinson by the Secretary of State to report upon it.

By Mr. LIDDELL: Wages in Belgium are very much less than in England—not above one-half. I believe they are paid by piece.

By Mr. GREENALL: Women are employed in the pits in Belgium in wagoning and filling; generally in wagoning.

Mr. CLIVE: Passing away from foreign mines, I wish to ask whether you think the men are satisfied with the weighing clause. The men wish for an absolute prohibition of any mode but weighing; the masters took a contrary view; and it was ultimately compromised by that clause. Were the men satisfied at the time with that compromise?—I understood so; but the clause ought never to have been introduced in that Act, which was one relating to safety only. I should be glad, therefore, to see it taken out of the Act.

By Mr. AYRTON: It is a matter between masters and men, and might have been safely left to them. The workmen now have very great power indeed; and, independently of that, if any large number of workmen, although they might not form a majority, were to go with a proper request to a colliery owner in my district, and say it was their wish to have the coal not measured but weighed, he would comply with their request. I should prefer weighing as the fairer plan if it were not for the trouble; although, perhaps, when it is remembered that the weight of coal and of the tubs varies so much when they are more or less wet, measuring is as fair for both parties. In South Wales weighing is common. There are only two collieries in my district where it has been tried; and at one—the Bower Colliery—it has been given up to please the men.

By Mr. AYRTON: I do not think it necessary to bring such a mighty machine as Parliament in to say whether the men should be paid by weight or measure. The men will see to their own rights. By means of their Unions the men have an immense power. At one pit, very recently, 30 of the men had orders to join the Union, or else the pits would be stopped, and it had to be so. I think the Unions, when kept under proper control, have done a great deal of good in the way of giving working men their rights.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you say that the Unions are a proper means for the protection of the workmen?—When they are kept within proper limits. Their existence does not imply that the legislative protection is insufficient.

Mr. CLIVE: Unions are principally concerned in questions of wages; are those questions proper ones for parliamentary interference?—I think not.

By Mr. FOSTER: It is not a fair exercise of power for a Trades' Union to compel certain men to belong to the Union. The instance I have mentioned was an exercise of power on the part of the part of the workmen. Such acts of tyranny as I am afraid, not infrequent. Trades' Unions are not, therefore, an unmitigated good.

By Mr. GREENALL: I think, on the whole, that the Unions do good. The masters have the power to combine against them if the men are exceeding what is right and good; and these two powers, capital and labour, should be left to themselves. It is quite fair the workman should get what he can for his labour, and that the coalowner should take care that the working man does not take too much from him. I think Trades' Unions are necessary—necessary evils, perhaps, but still necessary.

By Mr. AYRTON: It is tyranny to compel men to join the Union, whether they will or no. A man ought to be free, either to join or keep out of it.

By Mr. LIDDELL: And that any man, or body of men, differing from the Union upon any particular act should have free action as to whether they will or no conform to the wish of the Union?—I have seen instances in which the Union has exercised great tyranny over the working men, and where the delegates have shown great want of discretion.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you carry your objection to the interference of the Legislature as to object to that clause of the Act which empowers the workmen to appoint a man on the bank to take note of the weight of the coal?—I think that properly it has nothing to do with an Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines.

The CHAIRMAN: But as a matter of fact it is in the Act?—It is, but it is contrary both to the spirit of the Act and the preamble of the previous Act. It is a commercial matter intruded improperly, and has nothing to do with the general scope of the Act.

Mr. JOHN JOB ATKINSON was next called. He said: I have been an Inspector for ten years in the southern portion of Durham. I served a six years' apprenticeship as a viewer at the Hetton Coal Company's colliery, and I was in practice from that time (1842) up to Nov., 1845, as a viewer. I was then in the South Wales and Midland districts some time, and until my appointment as Inspector in the North. There are not many boys under 12 employed in Durham, and they have decreased since the recent Act of Parliament. I think the Act of 1860 is generally complied with in my district. The average number of hours during which boys between 10 and 12 are employed is 12. I think it is a great pity they should have to be employed so long, but in my district I cannot see any mode of getting over it. Double shifts would lead to accidents. The men work down shifts, but the boys work until two hours after they have been at work, and the time of their going down does not, therefore, coincide with that of the men. There is a considerable feeling among the workmen in favour of shortening the hours of the boys. There would be a few who would complain, but, on the whole, in my district both masters and men would be willing to have boys under 12 prohibited from going down the pit at all. I do not say, however, that legislation is necessary, as it could be arranged without. The schools are pretty well attended, and there is an increasing disposition to send the children. There is not much inclination to put the children to other trades. Pitmen's children generally follow their father's occupation. Fortunately, we do not employ any women in my district.

By Mr. GREENALL: Wages might rise if boys under 12 were entirely prohibited, but it is doubtful. The masters (and not the miners) engage the boys.

By Mr. LIDDELL: I think that up to 18 hours of labour should be less than 12. The work is comparatively easy, but the hours are too long.

The CHAIRMAN: The general state of ventilation in my district is good; of course, there are exceptions. I get probably half-a-dozen complaints as to ventilation in a year. The workmen may be a little afraid to send complaints, but I cannot remember a single case of anyone being injured by it. I never tell the masters who send for me, but they mostly know, as the matter is talked about in the mine.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you consider it a part of your duty to visit a mine without complaints?—I do occasionally, though, of course, it is very little that can be done in that way in the present number of Inspectors. I never had occasion to enforce penalties. I always get the matter complained of remedied as quickly as possible. Most of the defects of ventilation arise from want of proper air-ways. The accidents in my district mostly occur in Coxhoe, where they have got a very bad and friable roof, and the air-ways are difficult to keep open. My attention has been called to the second general rule; I am satisfied with it.

By Mr. LIDDELL: I have known objections raised to the words "under general circumstances," in Rule 1, but I do not see how it could be altered, as there are extraordinary circumstances.

By Sir PHILIP EGERTON: In my report of 1864 I mentioned a place where the working was 40 yards ahead of the air. It was at a particular place in Cassop. The bratticing there is better attended to now than it was. The deputy-overmen, who are appointed by the owners, are responsible for the bratticing, but the viewers ought, from time to time, to see that they do their duty. The timber is found by the owner. The case mentioned was not one for prosecution, as there was no gas in the place at that time.

By Mr. LIDDELL: The deputy-overmen are a superior class of men, chosen from the ordinary workmen on account of their superior intelligence, education, and experience. The putting up of props is done by the deputy-overmen alone. It is dangerous work, and the proportion of deaths amongst them exceeds that of any other class considerably. Their wages are not so high as those of the coal hewers, but they feel honoured by the office.

By Sir P. EGERTON: At the Vale Pit, I recommended a ventilating engine. I probably had in my mind M. Guibal's fan. It is a centrifugal fan, exhausting the air at a central opening, and throwing it out into a chimney. It is worked by steam-power. There are three in Northumberland and Durham, introduced within the last two years. It is the best mechanical mode of ventilating mines.

By the CHAIRMAN: In proportion to the coal worked, the number of accidents in my district is less than in any other, except Scotland, and, perhaps, Yorkshire. During the two years, 1864 and 1865, there were 2144 deaths from colliery accidents, and the coals raised during those two years amounted to 146,399,493 tons; whereas eight years later, in 1864 and 1865, 194,094,088 tons of coal were raised; so that if the deaths had increased in the same proportion as the increase in the quantity of coal raised, there would have been 2841 deaths, whereas in fact there were only 2144 deaths in those years, being 90 fewer. This is a reduced fatality to the extent of nearly 35 per cent. in eight years, when considered in relation to the coals raised. There are but few accidents in my district from fire-damp—the more prolific cause of deaths is the fall of roof. The inclines are a frequent source of accidents, but that does not arise from a disregard of the rule as to refuges, but from the deafness and over venturesomeness of the people themselves.

After being examined at some length on the various accidents mentioned in his official report, the witness declared that in his opinion the composition of juries was more satisfactory than if there were working colliers on them. The jury was summoned by the police, and it would be difficult in a colliery district to get a person as a jurymen so utterly ignorant of colliery matters as to be useless. It might be well, perhaps, to leave the selection in other hands than the policeman, but off-hand he could suggest no other official who would do it better, as he had at least a general knowledge of the respectability of the residents on his beat. It might also be well for the Inspector to have the right of objecting to jurymen. Such a course would, probably, hardly ever be taken, and it was open to the objection that it made the Inspector too much of a partisan.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think you are equal to all the work that is thrown upon you?—As the Act appears to me to have contemplated its being done, I have; but that is quite apart from what might be done by way of extending the inspection. What was expected to be done I believe I do.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you believe that an increase in the number of Inspectors would lead to an improved management of mines?—To a certain extent I think it would; but if there were as many Inspectors again as there are now, the benefits resulting from the second batch would be very much less than those which resulted from the first; although I suppose the more Inspectors the closer the inspection.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your opinion of sub-Inspectors?—If there is to be an increased inspection, sub-Inspectors would be the best means of obtaining that object. I would select them from first-class overmen or under-viewers, to be responsible to the Inspector. If it were left to me to decide, irrespective of expense, but looking only to efficiency, I should think two sub-Inspectors in my district would be ample. I do not quite concur with what Mr. Dickinson has said on this point.

By Mr. KINNAIRD: I do not go so far as to say with him that we ought not to go beyond existing legislation. I do not think fresh legislation could make much improvement, but it might make some.

By Mr. LIDDELL: As regards the selection of arbitrators under the Act, I think it can scarcely be altered. It takes away the responsibility. If there were any

great danger, the arbitrator himself would be in general obliged to give his decision in favour of the Inspector. If he thought that the danger was not great, then the arbitrator would, as it were, take the responsibility off the Inspector, and, in a measure, off the viewer. I am altogether opposed to relieving owners and managers of pits of any share of responsibility which they have at present. The committee then adjourned.

JUNE 11.—Present: Mr. NEATE (in the chair), Sir P. EGERTON, Messrs. FOSTER, LIDDELL, GREENALL, WOOD, CLIVE, and General DUNNE.

Mr. EVANS said: I have been Inspector for 12 years; the last two years I have had South Wales and the Midland Counties under my supervision. As a rule, no boys go to work in South Wales under 12 years of age. The colliery owners will not have them if they know it, but there is a disposition on the part of the men to get them in if they can. There is, however, considerable division of opinion amongst the men on that subject. There is a large iron district in South Wales where they might get employment for the boys, but in the other parts, and in Derbyshire, they could not, and there the boys are sent to school. I am acquainted with the ironworks, and in every respect, except as to the point of danger, it is harder than the work in the mines. I do not know that a tender and careful parent would prefer the works to the pit for his child; but, generally speaking, what the father is that the son follows. As the men are paid by piece they work any hours they choose. The boys are supposed to work from 6 to 6; but, practically, in South Wales, they do not begin till 7, and leave off at 4 or 5. My own view is that boys should not be allowed to work at all under twelve, but after twelve they need not be subject to any special arrangements; that may be left to be dealt with according to agreement between the parents and the masters. There might be cases in which boys under twelve should be allowed to work, as, for instance, when a woman is left with several boys, but that might be safely left to the masters, who would know the facts of the case. On the whole, I do not suggest any alteration in the law. Ventilation is pretty good in my district. There are cases in the very small mines where it is not good; but, on the whole, it is satisfactory. The defects, when they exist, chiefly arise from want of proper airways. They are insufficient in size in some cases. It would be impossible to make any fixed rule as to the size of airways in such a district as South Wales. The mines there are extremely full of gas. I have never seen any other district with so much gas. I have had to take proceedings many times, and in some cases penalties have been imposed. I have generally been satisfied with the decision of the magistrates. I have seldom pressed for the full penalty. I always have to apply to the Home Office before I take proceedings, but have never been refused. I do not think more frequent inspection would lead to improved ventilation. I do not visit without some special complaint being made. It was my rule in South Wales not to go to a mine unless sent for. If the Inspector did more it would relieve the master of responsibility, and, indeed, put on the Inspector duties it would be impossible for him to perform.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think it would lead to better management if there were more inspectors?—I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN: But do not the pits increase in number every year?—I have 296 collieries to look after; but the number of pits is much more.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think the appointment of sub-Inspectors would be an assistance to you?—I am afraid not; they would be constantly getting into trouble. The viewers and firemen are generally the best men that can be got. In the South Wales districts they are generally extraordinarily short handed; but, on the whole, they are as good men as could be expected. The working miner gets 6*s.* a day, and in Derbyshire 5*s.*, while the wages of the firemen are 3*s.* 6*d.* per week; but they look upon it as a stepping-stone to the place of overman. I have heard talk of an examination to test the knowledge of firemen, but I do not see that it is necessary, as, practically, there is no difficulty in detecting the presence of gas. Accidents arise more from want of care than from want of knowledge. I have no alteration to suggest in the Act with a view to greater safety. There have been difficulties raised as to the words "under ordinary circumstances," in Rule 1, but I would not omit those words. The best security would be a better system, but there would be insuperable difficulties in changing the whole system of a district. It would involve great expense, and it would be met by the prejudices of the men, which render it difficult to make the smallest alteration. There would be great difficulties in adopting Mr. Dickinson's suggestion, and such a change ought not to be imposed on the masters by law. There is, no doubt, considerable waste in the present system of working. In South Wales there is a great deal of coal not got out; but in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and South Warwickshire there is comparatively little.

By Mr. GREENALL: Great benefits have resulted from the present system of inspection, and still greater benefits may be looked for. The details of a mine are altering daily, and, unless seen to, the ventilation is always in danger of being seriously interfered with. It is not, however, the duty of the Inspector to see to that, unless he receives information that the Act is not complied with. There is no doubt, considerable waste in the present system of working, they are very respectable. They do not wear any special dress.

By Mr. FOSTER: It is impossible to lay down any universal system for working or ventilating mines. No amount of Government inspection could secure good ventilation at all times. From the moment Government, by means of its inspectors, was made responsible, there would be more accidents than now. I am opposed to sub-Inspectors, because they would increase rather than lessen our responsibility. As the number of collieries increase, it would be better to decrease the size of the districts than to employ sub-Inspectors.

The CHAIRMAN: You have reported four collieries as being defective in ventilation—Monkwood, Springfield, Kilburn, and Cinder Hill—are they now improved?—Yes. In consequence of a complaint I received, I visited Monkwood, and found the ventilation was not conducted sufficiently near the coal. It is a very "unkind" colliery, but is now better managed. Springfield is a wretched place, but it is better than it was. Kilburn, also, is much improved. At Cinder Hill, a large colliery near Nottingham, the safety-lamp was used before the explosion, but it is not generally used in the district. In consequence of my representations, the owner has now employed Mr. Wertham, a leading mining engineer, to manage the mine, and great improvements have been made. The ventilation in Nottinghamshire is of the simplest kind—the air goes down one shaft and up another, and there are hardly any doors, while in South Wales the doors are innumerable.

By Mr. WOOD: I recommend mechanical ventilation for shallow mines. Under 200 yards I call shallow, and above that I consider them as deep mines. There are mines in my district 500 yards deep.

By General DUNNE: I consider the mode of appointing arbitrators bad; although, personally, I have no complaint, as I have had but one arbitration, and it went in my favour. I think the Inspector should appoint one and the owner another; and then they can choose their own umpire.

By the CHAIRMAN: During the whole of the ten years I was in South Wales there were some collieries that I did not go down; but I do not think, if Inspectors went down all the pits, which is quite out of the question, they could ensure greater safety. The witness was then examined further as to the accidents mentioned in his last official report.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you cause to believe the truck system prevails in your district?—I do not know positively, but I think not.

The Committee then adjourned.

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their hands of their intention, if they persisted in their demands, to "lock them out for three months;" and unless the men gave in within that period, the lock-out, we suppose, will be still further prolonged.

Attempts at reconciliation have been made by the operatives, but they were generally of such a nature that they could not be for a moment entertained. The last effort was made on the 12th inst, at a meeting of delegates in the Bell Hotel, when the secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers was instructed to communicate with the secretary of the Shipbuilders and Engineers' Association, to the effect—"That, in order to a settlement of the dispute, we are willing to submit the case to the arbitration of neutral parties." The masters, in reply, on Thursday afternoon requested their secretary to instruct the operatives that they "could not comply with its terms, as the case was of such a nature as could not be settled by arbitration." Numbers of the non-society men are offering their services at the gates of the yards; and, if the masters would only cancel and render void the restriction, the sough and roll of ponderous machinery would be as loud and rapid as it has ever been in the history of the trade.

Still it is very lamentable, as one sails up and down the Clyde, to see groups of able-bodied men stretching themselves on the grassy slopes that line the banks of the river, idling their time away at cards, and such like amusements, with no object before them but the very ignoble and hopeless one of pressing their employers into compliance with their ill-tempered demands. Many of these men have for long periods of years been supplied by their employers with remunerative labour, which has enabled them to bring up large families in a respectable way, and their present conduct by no means looks like a suitable reward. Besides, workmen are not to suppose that employers can carry on their businesses as if they were joint-stock concerns, in which the men were to carry off the profits of plant, capital, and labour. They are, no doubt, entitled to the share of profits accruing to their labour, and they should know that when that is honourably paid they have received their reward, and thereby be content. But the present aspect of things warrants us in saying—saying regretfully—that there is little prospect of the operatives being easily persuaded to pursue their true interests, and peacefully return to their occupations. This week new blood has been added to those on strike, and their enthusiasm poured into the languid mass is likely to keep up its galvanic action for a week or two longer, but we greatly suspect that a week or two will weary, and fret, and pinch a majority so large, that longer endurance will not be possible.

At first confined to marine engineers, it has extended to the *gens*, and this week, machine, gearing, land engine, and almost every class of engineers, are represented in the "outed," both in Glasgow and at Greenock. As the result of this very general and simultaneous action, we look for a speedy and very general and simultaneous collapse, as we know that when a body is very generally diseased life very shortly becomes extinct.

It is expected that arrangements will be made elsewhere for the finishing of vessels which brook no delay, and it is reported that a large Greenock firm, who have been the approved builders of a number of steamers for a German company, will in future fit them out in German ports. This is to be regretted, as the diversion of our trade to other ports will scarcely minister to the greatness of our native land. In Glasgow, the great centre of the shipbuilding and engineering trade of the Clyde, and within a few miles of which are located a score of as complete shipbuilding yards as are to be found in the wide world, a very strong desire is expressed that this needless and ill-devised strike and lock-out should be brought to a termination. In this desire we heartily sympathise, and hope the day is not far distant when strikes will cease over the world.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JUNE 14.—With respect to the Iron Trade of the district, there has been no improvement in the receipt of orders since last report, and makers have to depend almost entirely on specifications sent in before the panic to keep their works going. They are enabled to do very fairly, and the fact of the principal makers shipping over 38,500 tons of iron during last month proves that the works have not been very idle, and that the old contracts were somewhat heavy. Most of the iron exported has been cleared for America, British North America, and Russia; a good quantity has also been sent to Spain, Holland, and Sweden. As regards trade with the United States, there is no change to record, and until the next mail arrives from New York it will not be known how far the intelligence of the extensive failures in this country will affect the American market. The quietude which has for so long a period pervaded Eastern transactions will, doubtless, be prolonged by the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Banking Company. On home account but little has been done—in fact, nothing is given out but what merchants are absolutely compelled to. There is a pretty general opinion entertained that no change will be made in the list prices at the approaching preliminary meeting of masters. For pig-iron the demand is dull, but makers have a sufficiency of orders on their books to keep the works tolerably active for some time to come. In the tin-plate trade the enquiry continues sluggish, and quotations are to a great extent nominal. Activity still characterises the steam coal trade, and house qualities are in moderate request.

An important meeting of colliery proprietors connected with the Rhondda district was held at Cardiff, on Saturday, to consider the demand of the men for a rise in wages. The meeting was convened by circular, and there was a large attendance of gentlemen interested in the coal trade. It was stated that the agents of Coedcae, Ynshir, and Pontypridd collieries had received a month's notice from the men, announcing that they should leave their employment unless they were granted an advance of wages. In the course of the discussion which took place, the present position of the coal trade, the financial depression which exists, the cost of raising and delivering of coal, and the rate of wages paid to the colliers, were fully and calmly considered, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1. That the state of the trade does not admit of an advance, and that the firms to whom the colliers' notices have been sent should be requested to resist any application for an advance.—2. That in the opinion of this meeting the question of a reduction in the rate of wages paid is now due for consideration.—3. That this meeting considers it desirable that an association of house coal proprietors be formed for their mutual protection, and that a committee be appointed to consider the question generally, and to report at an adjourned meeting, to be convened at an early day. Five gentlemen were then elected as a committee, and a secretary appointed. It is to be hoped that matters will not be pushed to the extreme, but that the men will see the folly and injustice of their demand at the present time of general depression, and at the expiration of the month's notice go on with their work at the rate of payment they are now receiving.

The suspension is announced of Mr. Lumley, of the College Iron-works, near Cardiff. The affairs are placed in the hands of Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, and Co., accountants, of Bristol.

At the Pontypool Petty Sessions, Abel Clark was charged by the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) with having violated, by smoking in one of their collieries, the 25th rule, the latter part of which enacts—"That no person shall attempt to smoke, nor take any unlocked safety-lamp, candle, lucifer matches, pipe, nor any combustible materials beyond the lamp station. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and, in answer to the Bench, said he was not aware of the danger he had incurred, as he had been only employed at the pit a short time. Mr. Edwards, who appeared for the company, desired the Bench to deal leniently with the defendant, and he was only fined 20s.

A case came on before the Queen's Bench on Thursday, in which Messrs. Griffiths and Thomas, contractors, of Newport, were plaintiffs, and Messrs. Foreman and Fothergill, of the Sirhowy Railway Company, were defendants. The plaintiffs brought an action to recover 9000l. balance of account, and the defendants procured a code from the Court restraining the plaintiffs from proceeding, and the case came on for decision on Thursday. The Court unanimously decided in favour of the plaintiffs, allowing the action to proceed. It is expected to be tried at the Monmouth Assizes in August.

THE EBBW VALE COMPANY (Limited).—It will be seen by the report of the directors of the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited), that there will be a vacancy on the board of directors, taking it for granted that Mr. Darby will be re-elected to the important post of managing director. For the vacancy, Mr. Thomas Brown, of Hardwick House, Chepstow, is a candidate. Many of the readers of the Journal were aware that Mr. Thomas Brown was for the long period of 18 years managing partner of the old firm, and it can be truly said that to his creative genius is to be ascribed the vast works which are now to be seen at Ebbw Vale, Sirhowy, and other places. Mr. Brown has a most intimate knowledge of the iron trade, having been brought up to it, and actively engaged in it all his life. This, with his first-class business abilities, and his vast experience in connection with almost all the branches of the trade will, without a doubt, make him a most valuable acquisition to the board.

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Tarapaca, from Carial, with 150 tons of copper regulus, and 522 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; the Ine Lenore, from Requigeda, with 127 tons of zinc ore, to order; the Nueva Franjesan, with 86 tons of copper ore, for Elford and Williams; the Anne, from

Cherbourg, with 228 tons of iron ore, for the Yniscledwyn Iron Company; the Countess Beattie, from Cuba, with 525 tons of copper ore, for the Cobro Mining Company; the Conqueror, from Cuba, with 600 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; the Albrecht Oswald, from San Francisco, with 773 sacks of copper ore, for H. N. Dickson and Co.; 617 tons of copper ore, to order; 500 flasks of quicksilver, for the British North American Bank; and 1 ton of silver ore, to order; the Cobrero, from Cuba, with 680 tons of copper ore, for the Cobro Mining Company; the Lord Marmion, from Caldera, with 175 tons of copper ore, with 545 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; the Ann Brass, from Bilbao, with 149 tons of iron ore, for Co. Brothers; the Glendal, from Pan de Azucar, with 780 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, JUNE 13.—Notwithstanding the fall of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, the tone of the Pig-Iron market has been better this week than might have been expected, and the price is again slowly advancing. Needy sellers having been cleared out, present holders, it would appear, can afford to keep the markets bare of iron at the low quotations now ruling, especially as makers are not seeking to compete with holders of warrants for iron in store, at the depressed prices. This somewhat voluntary withdrawal of the makers from the market for the present will be of the greatest service to the trade, and will materially assist the upward tendency of prices. But then, hanging on the skirts of this progress, and preventing its full development, is the lock-out of the ironworkers on the Clyde—manipulative and by machinery—amounting to a quarter of a million individuals, and the consequent cessation of the demand from this source. Then there are the gathering thunder-clouds, portentous of a European war. These are agencies that bear upon and will control prices to some extent in this market, as their settlement proves favourable or adverse. During the week the lowest price of pig-iron was 50s. 9d. prompt cash, but this quotation only ruled for a few hours, and prices advanced to 51s., 51s. 6d., 52s., 52s. 9d., 53s. 3d., prompt cash, and from which there has been no recession. This improved feeling is mainly attributable to the fact that one large holder has taken up about 100,000 tons in warrants, and is holding these for a rise. There is a good demand for shipping iron, and the exports are advancing, although they do not equal the unparalleled shipments of last year. The figures are for the week 10,100 tons, against 15,800 tons same week last year. To-day business reported at 53s. 3d. to 53s. 4d., closing sellers at former and buyers at latter price. The diminution of stocks in store is taking place at the rate of 1000 tons daily, and the make is rather on the decrease for the present.

Malleable Iron has not by any means improved, and the lock-out has aggravated its position. Orders are coming in in dribbles, and the works are running as full time as their orders will permit. Great depression prevails in the malleable districts, and the workers are feeling the pressure intensely. The reduced prices are only to a limited extent inducing purchasers, buyers holding off for a further reduction; but there is little hope of this under any circumstances, as prices are considered at their lowest, and an advance is more likely to ensue shortly.

Coals are in limited demand, although some of the sale coalmasters who have heavy contracts cannot deliver in sufficient quantity, owing to the men, besides working on a reduced day of eight hours, playing out every Thursday, in order to keep down stocks and force up prices. A retrograde movement has been made in the Coatbridge district, by which the miners have been put on their warning, the intention being on pay-day to notify that a reduction of 1s. a day is to take place therefrom. A row is expected to be the result of this intimation, and perhaps a compromise of 6d. will be made with the men; but labour is rather abundant in the district at the present time, and the lock-out, coupled with the unremunerative price of iron, may induce makers to damp down their furnaces for a month or two till there is some prospect of business. The exports to foreign ports are to date 25,340 tons, against 24,950 tons same week in last year, which is a slight advance. The prices are unchanged.

The lock-out in the iron trades continues, without much change in the position of the men. Meetings of workers and of delegates from the operatives have been held without number, and at some of these recrimination and discontent are plainly revealed. Some of the officials at present on good pay speak of holding out for not three—but six months, but they might as well speak of making a rope of sand three miles in length. The amalgamated engineers, at a meeting held yesterday in the Trades' Hall, showed a disposition to accept of the masters' offer of 57 hours' pay for 57 hours' work, leaving the increase of 5 per cent. on their wages out of the question in the meantime. Mr. Austin thought that if this offer was accepted an increase of wages would follow, not only to the extent of 5 per cent., but considerably more. This week the number of those voluntarily locked-out has been increased, and the growing discontent among a large body of men, and the inability of one class to aid the other, is likely to bring things to a crisis sooner than was anticipated. The general trade in the West of Scotland has become affected by this Strike & Lock-out, and there is the appearance that it may end worse for the men than they dreamed of. The only launch of the week was a three-masted composite sailing schooner, of 375 tons, for Mr. Jas. Harnsworth, Liverpool. The vessel is named the *Miners*, 19 9 A 1 at Lloyd's, and is to be employed on the west coast of South America in carrying ore.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JUNE 14.—Unlike most of the other districts throughout the country, the trade in Derbyshire appears to be but slightly affected by the various means which have tended to cause the present stagnation in that important branch of our national industry—the Iron Manufacture. Business, so far, appears to be tolerably good at the various works, with a fair prospect of a continuance of its present healthy condition. Mining in the Peak calls for but little notice, as matters remain in a similar state to what they have been for some time past, workings being followed up with a view to a good out-put shortly.

The Coal Trade in the district continues active, and all the collieries are doing a good business. At Clay Cross the quantity turned out for May is large, the returns for the month showing that from those extensive works upwards of 22,280 tons were carried by railway alone into London. At the Devonshire Silkstone Colliery great progress is making for drawing, and the colliery, all but completed, has been sunk, and the coal gained at a comparatively small cost. Coke-ovens are to be erected, and the concern promises to be one of the most remunerative in the district. There is scarcely any alteration in the state of the Sheffield trade. Some few branches are doing tolerably well, whilst the majority—more especially the lighter branches—are not at all improved since last notice. During the week several attempts have been made to settle the dispute so long existing between the file manufacturers and their men, but, like all previous efforts, they have failed, so matters remain as they were.

In South Yorkshire the Iron Trade is by no means so good as it has been, and at some of the largest establishments in the districts the quantity of manufactured iron turned out is considerably smaller than it has been for some time, whilst the plate-mills are kept little more, in some instances, than at half-time. At Elsecar business was scarcely ever in a more indifferent state; and, although the puddlers are kept at work, it is principally for stock, and only small quantities of bars, plates, and rails are turned out. The firm have just concluded stock-taking, and a valuation is now being made, as important changes are said to be in contemplation. At Milton business is a little better, still trade is in very respect dull, with very little prospect of its improvement. Amongst the causes for this exceptional state of things may be included the late failures in London and other places, and the war feeling on the Continent. The export trade at this period of the year is generally good, and but for the war would doubtless be so, as there are many important works in progress in various parts of Europe, which would have required vast quantities of iron, but which will now be in part or wholly stopped. There is very little doing for the Indian and Eastern markets, although prior to the late stoppage of the Agra and Masterman's Bank there was generally expected that, with the great works being carried out in various parts of our vast possession in the East, and the countries in the same latitude, orders would have been plentiful. It is needless to say that the stoppage of the firm alluded to will have the effect of closing, for a time, many important undertakings.

The demand for Bessemer steel continues good, and at the rapidly increasing works at Penistone (belonging to Cammell and Co., Limited) the quantity turned out is large. The company has just issued its annual report of the year's business, of which I annex an abstract, which shows the gross profits for that period to be 125,275l. In consequence of the great demand for the company's produce, it will be seen that they have spent upwards of 107,000l. in new buildings, machinery, &c., of which sum nearly 28,000l. was expended on the works at Penistone, by which at present the production of Bessemer steel has been increased to 500 tons per week. With so highly satisfactory a balance-sheet, and with works of such magnitude, it is wonderful that the shares are quoted so low as they are, for there is little doubt that the concern is one which will ultimately rank amongst the best paying limited companies engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel.

The Coal Trade of the district is in a very healthy condition, and so great is the demand, not only for steam coal, but for household qualities, that as yet there has been no stacking. Just now large quantities of the soft coal are being forwarded by canal to Hull and Goole, whilst a very heavy tonnage is being sent by railway to the port of Grimsby, from whence it is shipped to nearly all parts of the North of Europe. Sheffield, Leeds, and the ironworks on the Trent are also sending in extensive orders for the same quality. For the season, the Silkstone Collieries are doing a very good business, whilst there is a demand for almost any quantity of slack and smudges for the cotton manufacturing districts in Lancashire, and for converting into coke. At the Silkstone Fall Colliery, where there is a very fair bed of cannel (and about the only one in the district), there is good business being done, principally for Leeds. The enquiry for coke continues brisk, and makers have no occasion to put into stock, as all that is made finds an immediate market. At Silkstone, where the vast range of

patent ovens, under the superintendence of Mr. Clayton, have been kept fully going for some time past, there is some talk of new ones being erected, to meet the requirements of the makers of pig-iron on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent.

The past week has been a revival of the opposition on the part of the working colliers of the district to all persons working with them who do not belong to the Union, and which, in one instance at least, has ended in their discomfiture. Last week the men at the Holmes Colliery, near Rotherham, refused to work unless two or three of their fellow-workmen paid into the Miners' Union. On Monday several of them were brought before the Rotherham bench of magistrates for neglect of work, and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. On Monday and Tuesday the hands at Thryberg Hall Colliery also refused to go down the pit unless two of the steward's sons, who worked below joined the Union; and on Wednesday the men at the Oaks, a very extensive colliery near Barnsley, adopted a similar course, and rather ill-used one of the recusants. Such demands, it is needless to say, could not be complied with, and the masters have determined to use every legal means for the protection of those in their employment, as coercion by one body of workmen towards another cannot be tolerated.

In the northern part of Yorkshire business is by no means active, and all parties are acting with great caution. Orders come to hand slowly, and mostly to supply the exigencies of the moment. At the market at Middlesbrough, on Wednesday, there was not so much done, prices remaining pretty firm, the quotation being—for warrant buyers, 47s.; sellers, 47s. 6d. cash; No. 1, 51s.; No. 3, 49s.

On Monday two men, George Holmes and Gustave Cupit, were killed whilst working in No. 4 main pit, at Clay Cross, by a quantity of roof falling upon them. It appeared that four men were working in a place in getting a fall, when seeing danger they put out extra effort to support the roof. Unfortunately, they delayed their efforts too long, and the result was that a large piece of lead or stone, 3 yards long, fell, killing the two men above-named on the spot. At the inquest, on Wednesday, a verdict of "Accidentally Killed" was returned.

On Saturday a man, named Turner, met with a truly frightful death at the Park Gate ironworks. He was employed at the blast-furnace, and appears to have been precipitated headlong down the chimney furnace. Falling into the vast mass of fire his death must have been instantaneous. The cause of his falling into the furnace is unknown. Not the slightest vestige of the body, as may be supposed, was found.

The railway wheel and axle trade is now being conducted at Derby on a very extensive scale, and new works have just been erected on the Nottingham Road, which bid fair to do a large trade. Messrs. Swinger, ironmasters, have also lately increased their productive powers. The Butterley Company are very busy with heavy castings and railway work generally. The new colliery at Morton will soon be in full operation, and the company are just completing the first half of a series of cottages in the locality of the works, which give to the place quite a town appearance. The Shirdall Colliery Company are rapidly completing their new pits. The new line of railway has been finished sometime, and everything has a very forward appearance. The Tupton Coal and Iron Company are still pumping the water out of the old works, and completing their extensive plant. The new railway between Chesterfield and Sheffield, which is, when finished, to form the only railway exit for coal and other minerals in a very valuable coal field, is progressing satisfactorily, so that at no distant period the development of this part of the Derbyshire coal field will be practically demonstrated.

A presentation was made at Clay Cross, on Monday evening, of a gold watch and appendages, worth 20l., to Mr. Brown, under-viewer, who is to take charge of the underground works at the new colliery at Morton. It was the spontaneous offering of the workmen under his control.

Wilson's puddling furnace, to the value of which attention has frequently been directed in the *Mining Journal*, is to be applied to the whole of the puddling furnaces of Messrs. Dawes' Milton and Elsecar Works. The furnace is extremely economic in working, utilises the worst slack, gives a very steady flame, and is wholly unaffected by firing. The iron, instead of having alternate showers of flame and smoke over it, as in ordinary furnaces, lies during the whole stage of puddling in a bath of gas at the highest temperature, which, as the puddlers say, "nourishes the iron," as can be easily understood when we consider the amount of free oxygen passing over the iron in the course of the puddling. Intermittent firing, during which the puddling chamber is often filled with thick streams of smoke and air. The men can get out their heats in less time and with less strain, and instead of displaying the disposition to strike now apparent, they will soon perceive that the improvement is to their interest.

The report of the directors of Charles Cammell and Company (Limited), to be submitted at the meeting to be held in Sheffield, on Friday next, is a highly satisfactory one. The tabulated statements comprise the balance-sheet, showing a gross profit of 125,275l. 17s. 6d.; the profit and loss account showing that out of the above profit 38,454l. 4s. 3d. has been applied for current expenses and interest; 25,000l. to payment (in Jan. last) of interim dividend; and 11,257l. 9s. reserved to cover depreciation of buildings and plant; leaving 50,564l. 4s. 3d.; and a statement showing how this 50,564l. 4s. 3d. is to be appropriated. The reserves now amount to 49,011l. 3s. 2d., of which 20,976l. 9s. stands to credit of depreciation fund; 12,470l. 9s. 11d. is general reserve; and 15,564l. 4s. 3d. undivided profit. The directors, in their report, congratulate the shareholders upon the successful result of the past year's business. They propose to pay 25,000l. (making 10 per cent. for the year) as dividend; to add 10,000l. to the reserve fund, and to carry forward 15,564l. 4s. 3d., with a desire to fortify as much as possible the financial position of the company, by strengthening its reserve fund, and by carrying over a balance sufficiently large to meet any possible contingency. In adopting this course they believe they are but anticipating the wishes of the shareholders generally. After the payment of a dividend equal to 10 per cent. for the past year, the reserves on March 31 stood thus:—Total depreciation fund, 20,976l. 9s.; total reserve fund, 12,470l. 9s. 11d.; balance of undivided profit, 15,564l. 4s. 3d. 49,011l. 3s. 2d. The total of material has been carefully valued, and doubtful accounts have been fairly estimated. The whole of the buildings and machinery having been maintained out of revenue, are in a complete state of repair, and in thorough working order. During the past year demands upon the company for their manufactures have been extraordinary, from the daily extension of the application of steel to all mechanical purposes, and the general expansion of the trade, and the directors have taken steps to ensure an adequate increase in the production. Thus the total expenditure for the year for new works (buildings and machinery) has been—New buildings, drainage, levelling, &c., 50,346l. 7s. 7d.; new machinery, tools, &c., 57,299l. 6s. 8d.—107,645l. 14s. 3d. Of this, 27,811l. 10s. 4d. has been applied to the Cyclops Works for the extension of rolling-mills and forges, and additional tools, buildings, &c.; 27,277l. 19s. 2d. to the Penistone Works for the extension of the Bessemer process, by which the works are made equal to 500 tons of steel per week; to the extension of the forge by the addition of four new steam-hammers, and for the necessary plant to manufacture steel tyres. These works are now in full operation, the orders on hand being sufficient to occupy them for several months to come. At the Grimsby Works they have expended 46,892l. 7s. 8d. for a new melting house, on the crucible system, a forge, sufficiently large to contain 12 steam-hammers, of which four are now being put down. A tyre-mill of 80-horse power, with all the latest improvements for rolling steel tyres, and the necessary appliances connected therewith. And the remaining 5143l. 17s. 1d. on account of the buildings and tools for a new spring works at Grimsby. At these works a portion of the melting-furnaces and the steel tyre mill, together with a part of the spring works, are now in operation, and the remainder of the work will ere long be in profitable working, the company having already contracts on hand for future deliveries for their full employment. To complete these extensions, and to provide for the requirements of the company, further expenditure on capital account will be necessary. A strike for an advance of wages of the file operatives occurred on Feb. 24 last, and the whole trade has unanimously resisted this demand. Since the existence of this strike the various sections of the Unions have withdrawn their former determined opposition to the use of machinery in this branch of the works, so that the company will now have to reorganise this department by establishing such a system of machinery as will enable them to meet the competition of the other parts of the country, as well as Germany and America, where the advantages of machinery for every manufacturing purpose have long been freely enjoyed. During the year the works in all departments have been carried on with great activity by the officers and managers of the company, who have performed their duties with zeal, and to the satisfaction of the board.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 14.—Whilst Mr. Hussey Vivian, the member for Glamorganshire, has this week, in an able speech, grappled with the arguments of those who look with anxiety to the prospect of a diminished supply of cheap coal in this country, Messrs. W. and H. Dawes and Sons have been rewarded by striking, on Tuesday last, the ten-yard seam of coal at Hales Owen, which lies just beyond the boundary separating Staffordshire from Worcestershire. This result adds another to the now repeated proofs of the accessibility of the coal measures which lie beneath the Permian strata, and which it may be confidently hoped exists to an extent far exceeding the area of what has hitherto been regarded as the coal fields of Great Britain. One or two remarks are suggested by the able speech of Mr. Vivian. He insisted that the reduction of the temperature and the complete ventilation of deep mines was, comparatively speaking, easy of accomplishment. Let this part of his speech—that of an owner of mines—be accepted, and then let Government insist upon securing to the working collier that comparatively healthy atmosphere, and exemption from the danger of explosions, which has been shown to be attainable. Amongst the strong grounds he urged against the fear of the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain being in danger by the exhaustion of the more readily available measures of coal, was the general extensive existence of coal, not only in this, but in other countries. This tends rather to endanger our special pre-eminence, by showing that rival countries possess, to a great extent, the elements we have made use of to render ourselves the first commercial power in the world.

In the course of his speech he pointed to the rapid advance of wages and the increasing scarcity of labour as far more real grounds of apprehension than the exhaustion of our supply of coal. It may be that, as a nation, we should not artificially encourage emigration; but the encouragement chiefly comes from the colonies, who court our labour, and we cannot hinder them from attracting it, or prevent the natural flow of population to countries with vast undeveloped resources. Everything tends to show that a continuous advance of

wages is probable. A local, and usually well-edited journal, makes the following remarks on this point:—

"Value will always follow the rate of wages, so that the coalmaster will obtain as much more for his produce as he has to pay under the head of labour. It is a fallacy which easily prevails among workmen, that they can get a net profit by an increase of wages; but it is obvious that if they obtain an increase all round commodities of every description will rise in price, and both they and their employers will, in the end, find themselves, as to means, precisely where they are at present. If the tailor, the shoemaker, and the collier, for example, each obtains higher pay for his work, the latter will have to give more for his clothing, and the two former for their tools, the result being little else than a nominal rise in prices. Coal working is not likely to experience any injury from such a cause as this; though, if it were, that would be no sufficient reason why we should cease to assist any poor family that may desire to seek, in a less crowded country, increased wages."

The writer of these remarks forgets that the cost of an article is not entirely made up of labour, and that the general rise of the wages of workmen means that in the division of profits they will get a larger share. It is stated that the Rugeley and Cannock Colliery Company has struck a valuable seam of coal, and that their prospects of success are very good. It is composed of a few individuals.

The Iron Trade is quiet. There are few orders, and the works, as a rule, are not in full operation. Still there is a rather more hopeful feeling, though hope will not keep puddling furnaces at work from Monday night to Sunday morning, nor prevent pigs from accumulating in stock, though, as yet, this is not the case to any great extent.

THE RATING OF IRONSTONE MINES.—At their fortnightly meeting, on Wednesday, the guardians of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent discussed the subject of the rating of ironstone mines, with special reference to the bill now before Parliament. Mr. Dimmock, the Chairman, said the bill was satisfactory in many respects, but failed in this important point—that while it recognised the principle that an allowance ought to be made with regard to coal mines for what is technically known as "the exhaustion of the corpus," no plan was proposed for calculating the allowance which ought to be made under that head, and the consequence was that, if the bill passed, nothing but costly and protracted litigation could be expected. After, at the request of the board, conferring with his colleague, Mr. Wragge (who is Earl Granville's agent), he had drawn up the following basis of calculation, which he proposed should be sent with a memorial to the President of the Poor Law Board, and which he believed to be the first practical proposal for the solution of the difficulty. "That the royalty payable on a mine should be taken to be (as, in fact, it is) the purchase of the corpus, and should be viewed, in estimating the amount on which such mine should be rated, in the same way as the amount paid for the purchase of the fee-simple of land would be viewed in estimating what sum paid down would be a fair commutation in lieu of rates on such land paid during a succession of 30 years. That having thus ascertained the amount to be rated, the amount to be levied in the pound should be the average of the rates levied in the particular parish during the three or five preceding years. For instance, taking a mine yielding a royalty in one year of 500*l.*, equivalent to a piece of land renting for 50*l.* a year in this parish, there will be an allowance off the estimated gross rental of 1-12th, and the amount in the pound levied annually as poor-rate has been 2*s.* 6*d.* for the last three years, so that such sum paid down as would be equivalent to an annual payment of 3*s.* 9*d.*, payable for a term of 30 years, would be a just and equitable rating of such mine for the particular year during which it yields a royalty of 500*l.* The plan necessary for working such mine should be treated as the homestead on a farm." The memorial was adopted.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been less active this week, and the dealings appear to have been chiefly confined to market operations. The usual fortnightly account took place on Thursday, but very little improvement was visible, although some change is frequently observed.

WHEAL SETONS have changed hands at lower rates; no dividend was declared on Tuesday. In consequence of the suspension of Messrs. Hawkey and Co., where the accounts were kept. WEST SETONS continue dull. CLIFFORDS have been dealt in at present quotations. EAST BASSETS have receded, and more freely offered. THREAVANNS have been in request. WEST CHIVERTONS continue to be sought for. GRENVILLES are firmer, and show a tendency to improve. CHIVERTON MOORS have changed hands at fair market quotations. ST. IVES CONSOLS have been enquired for. ROSKWARNE CONSOLS and ROSKWARNE UNITED have been very quiet. NEW LOVELLS, at former quotations, find buyers. EAST CARADONS have been done at higher prices, consequent on improved prospects. MARKE VALLEYS have been dealt in at present quotations. DIAKE WALLS and HINGSTON DOWNS are less active. PRINCE OF WALES have been freely dealt in, but prices varied. WHEAL CREBORS have been rather quiet this week.

HINGSTON DOWNS.—The engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and the shafts in the back of the bottom level are in good courses of ore, worth together from 10*l.* to 110*l.* per fathom, whilst the 120 continues to yield the usual quantities.—PRINCE OF WALES: They are busily engaged in erecting the pumping-engine and other necessities, which will be completed in about six weeks, and the mine again in full operation.

EAST CARADON.—No change has taken place in any of the ends during the week, which are of the same value as then noticed, but they have intersected the south lode by the 90 cross-cut much sooner than expected, and as far as seen is worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fathom.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY is without any important change, the lode in the shaft still yielding about 2 tons per fathom. The shaft is nearly down for an 82*m.* level, and is progressing satisfactorily. JAMES LAXE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been no new feature in the market during the week, with the exception of a good demand for GREAT WHEAL VOR and CHONTALES shares. The despatches just received from the latter mines are of the most satisfactory character, and far more important, in my opinion, than even a large remittance of gold. The officers and men had arrived out in good health and spirits, and the medical officer considers the climate to be healthy. Every effort was being made to erect the machinery, and it is expected that it will not require so long a time to complete this as at first anticipated. We may most probably be advised that the machinery will be in full work the early part of August, when regular returns of gold will be made; and, judging from all that is known of the immense richness of these gold mines, the remittances will be highly satisfactory to the shareholders. If the profits at all equal the expectations of the manager, Capt. Paul, the shares are cheap at 1*l.* to 15*s.* each, and it will not surprise me to see them at the former price ere many months elapse. I strongly recommend investors to buy the shares while they are comparatively low. It will be remembered that the shares are limited to 5*l.*, of which 2*l.* has been paid. MINERAL RIGHTS, at par to 3*l.* prem., should also be bought, as there is every probability of those shares going to a high premium. THREAVANNS shares have been in good demand, and it is the cheapest and, I may say, the most promising copper mine in Cornwall, and the shares may be bought with great safety, as there are very strong indications of this becoming one of the most important mines in the celebrated district in which it is situated. The price is gradually creeping up, and when the shares reach 2*l.* many will regret they did not buy sooner. It affords me much pleasure to notice that FRANK MILLS MINE really shows stronger evidences of becoming a lasting dividend mine than it has ever done. The cutting of two new lodes in the 45 by cross-cut is important of itself, but much more important, in my opinion, is the fact of the 130 turning out so valuable. The lode at this place is 10 ft. wide, and, although only 4*l.* ft. of it is being driven upon, it is producing 35 cwt. of lead, valued at about 30*l.*, and driving at 3*l.* 10*s.* This level is, therefore, opening up good reserves of lead. With all the improved prospects in the various places in the mine, I consider the shareholders may safely look forward to receive regular dividends again from Frank Mills Mine for many years to come; and whoever buys the shares at anything below 5*l.* will not regret their purchase. EAST LOVELL is one of the few tin mines that will continue to pay dividends, even with the present low price of tin; and, if an advance in the price of this metal takes place there will, most undoubtedly, be a great rise in the price of East Lovell shares. These shares are selling at pounds below their real value. FOREIGN LANDS AND MINERAL RIGHTS COMPANY is about to divide the assets, consisting of Chontales fully paid shares. The shares have been in good demand, but they are a little higher. I have heard of a transaction at about 800*l.* As an investment, HOLLYBUSH COLLIERY AND COKE WORKS shares are amongst the best to be found.

From Mr. BAKER LELEAN:—Notwithstanding "the lets and hindrances" there are and anon interposing themselves to its uninterrupted course, the improvement the Stock and Share market is undoubtedly. There has been enough, quite, to try the soundness of our condition; that things should look so well as they do, is very assuring, and justifies the opinion of those who aver that we have fairly got through the crisis, and only await the turn of affairs on the Continent—one way or the other, as either will be favourable for this country—to enter upon a course of active and prosperous business. The condition of the Bank is inspiring confidence, the great influx of gold, and the increase of the reserve, indicating a speedy reduction in the price of money, which, in spite of the hesitation and slow apprehensive condition of mind of holders, is being somewhat freely offered under the Bank minimum. The exposure of the "bears" on the settlement of the London and County Bank shares will still further open the eyes of the public to the fact that the shareholders in several of the companies have innocently walked into the traps laid for them by these ingenious and heartless gentlemen. At the settlement, on Tuesday, the rogues could not obtain the shares they had sold, and the price went up from 7*l.* to 8*l.*, as much as from 7*l.* to 9*l.* being paid for the loan of shares for the ensuing fortnight. The London and County had not been tempted into the dangerous course, in pursuit of large profits, which had been the ruin of some other companies, and the confidence of the shareholders thus sustained them in the ordeal through which they had to pass. The Credit Foncier and Mobilier is an ugly thing, as it stands at present, and the market for its shares is suffering accordingly.

The mining share business has not been very active, although a good deal of business has been done, chiefly in Great Vor, Wheal Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, East Caradon, Central Smallbeach, South Darren, Great Laxey, West Chiverton, Prince of Wales, Chontales, and Great North Laxey. The reports from the mines generally are satisfactory, and the indications there are of an improvement in the metal markets, especially for lead, are likely to favourably affect prices. Investors who buy at once will do well if they be guided by a sound judgment in making their selection. It is a most unaccountable circumstance, that while some of the most pretentious and largely promising companies of other descriptions have either collapsed, or find their shares a drug upon the market, at even a considerable discount, the shares in mines that are beyond all doubt as to their richness and enduring character, and that are paying very

large dividends, should be selling at prices that return the purchasers from 12 to 20 per cent. When the public are induced to look a little more into mining investments, and to compare them with others, as also to be careful in seeking the trustworthy persons in making their purchases, good mines will stand much higher in the Share List than they do now, inasmuch as these, as well as all other profits, must gradually find their level.

MINERS OF NEW HALL COLLIERY, MIDDLETON, LEEDS. HANDSOME PRESENT TO THE MANAGER.

The miners of Messrs. Grosvenor and Son's New Hall Colliery had an excellent dinner at the Punch Bowl Inn, Hunslet, on Saturday, after which a public meeting was held in the large room of the Inn, for the purpose of presenting a handsome gold watch and guard, value about thirty guineas, to Mr. BENJAMIN KEIGHTLEY, manager of the colliery. The chair was taken by Mr. J. W. WILSON, Burley Grove, Leeds, who introduced the business of the evening by some suitable remarks on the character of Mr. Keightley, and the handsome present about to be given him by the miners under his management. He then called upon W. RICHARDSON, one of the miners, who spoke well of the character and ability of Mr. Keightley, who he said was kind to the working man, and one who spared no pains or reasonable expense in making comfortable and safe the miners under his employ. He had had great pleasure in contributing to the testimonial about to be presented to him on that occasion.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Thomas Stephenson, of Rothwell, who, it was well known, for many years had sought the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of the miner everywhere, and who had been unanimously selected and voted by the miners to present the watch and guard to Mr. Keightley. Mr. Stephenson said that he had known Mr. Keightley for many years, and a more humane, deserving man did not exist. He had watched his managerial career particularly, and was fully satisfied that the great object of his life had been to promote the health and safety of the poor miner under him. Mr. Stephenson contrasted mining now with that of the thirteenth century, and showed by a series of facts that the rude appliances to work mines at that period had passed away before the light of science and civilisation, and the miner now, he thanked God, worked and toiled in his perilous avocation amidst danger and death, in comparative safety, especially in Yorkshire, as compared with that of the dark mining ages gone by. The whole nation, he said, was indebted to Mr. Keightley for a valuable invention of his, called a "Furnace Detector," by which any deviation from a regular uniform ventilation in the mines (often the cause of awful calamities), was at once detected; and he hoped, ere long, to see this instrument in general use in the mines everywhere. This "Furnace Detector" (a fac simile of which appears between pages 146 and 147 of the "Transactions and Results of the National Association of the Miners of Great Britain, 1863"), has been attested and highly recommended by several eminent colliery engineers, is at present in operation in the Barnsley district and at the Messrs. Charlesworths' colliery, Lofthouse, Wakefield. Mr. Stephenson paid a compliment to the miners present, who, he said, had a much more healthy hue in their faces, and who, he remarked, were much better attired, than the miners in Lancashire and Staffordshire, clearly the result of high wages and a purer atmosphere to breathe in where employed in the mines. Mr. Stephenson then presented the watch and guard to Mr. Keightley, and said he hoped that the great honour done him there, even by the miners under him, would never be forgotten, but afford him still regulate his after life; and he believed that the handsome present from the hard earnings of the miners would be carefully preserved, prized, and treasured up as a heirloom by him and his family for generations to come.

The CHAIRMAN read the inscription engraved on the watch, as follows:—"Presented to B. Keightley, Esq., by the miners of New Hall Colliery, Middleton, as a token of affection and regard for his humane and efficient management, June 9th, 1866."

Great and general applause, which lasted for some minutes, followed the address of Mr. Stephenson and the presentation.

Mr. KEIGHTLEY very modestly acknowledged the gift, and said it was the proudest day of his life, the great object of which had been, and would continue to be, not only to save his employers' property, but also the valuable health and lives of the poor miners under his management. He had been a manager 21 years, and during that period only one fatal accident had occurred under him.

Mr. EDWARD OLDROYD (the pit steward under Mr. Keightley), spoke highly of Mr. Keightley, and heartily concurred in the gift presented to him that evening. The health of the proprietors, Messrs. Grosvenor and family, was proposed by Mr. KEIGHTLEY and seconded by Mr. STEPHENSON, and was carried amid great acclamation.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Mr. Stephenson for his address and presentation, was also carried with great and continued applause, which lasted for some time.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN HALLIWELL.—A testimonial, consisting of a handsome timepiece and a purse containing 20*l.*, has been presented to Mr. JOHN HALLIWELL, for six years cashier at the Haigh Colliery, upon his resignation to carry as agent for the East Lancashire district of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, to whom the colliery has been transferred.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE FORSTER.—A purse of gold, accompanied by a suitable address, has been presented by the workmen and others connected with the Standish Colliery to Mr. GEORGE FORSTER, "as a small token of the esteem in which he has been held by them for 30 years." The colliery has now been acquired by the Wigan Coal and Iron Company (Limited).

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE COAL AS FUEL FOR THE NAVY.—For some time past experiments have been going on at the Kirkless Hall Works, Wigan, with the object of placing the coal of the district on a similar footing with that of South Wales and the North of England, and a meeting of the South Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association has been held for the purpose of affording them an opportunity for examining the apparatus, and watching the mode in which the experiments were conducted. The report of Mr. L. E. Fletcher (by whom, in connection with Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle, the experiments have been conducted), was laid before them; it stated that the trials of the evaporative value of these coals were in steady progress day by day. Notes were taken at each of the experiments of the water evaporated, weight of coal burnt, amount of smoke evolved minute by minute, the temperature of the atmosphere, as well as that of the feed water, and of the gases in the smoke-box, in addition to the amount of draught in the chimney, &c. All the particulars were carefully tabulated for reference. At the commencement of the trials, an estimate of the task to be performed was arrived at by a consultation of the results of the experiments tried at Her Majesty's Dockyard, Keyham, upon the evaporative value of Hartley and Welsh coals, and the highest result given in the list was adopted as the standard which it was thought desirable to reach. On beginning the trials with the South Lancashire and Cheshire Coals, this result was not at first obtained, but on acquiring a little more practice in burning the coal and by modifying the arrangement of the furnace, it was reported that the result now obtained was fully up to the standard originally aimed at. In accomplishing this some time had necessarily been occupied, since there were a great many points in the arrangement and treatment of the furnace which materially affected its duty; thus the level of the fire-grate, its position with regard to the crown of the furnace and bottom of the ash-pit—also the length of the fire-grate, and the thickness of the fire-bar, and amount of windage, the area of perforation through the fire-door, as well as the description of fire-bridge and area of vent, amount of draught in chimney, &c. Added to these were the variations in stoking, whether the coal were thrown, in the first instance, on to the dead plate, and then pushed backward towards the bridge, or whether it was spread evenly over the bars at once; also whether the fires were kept thick or thin, and the perforation in the fire-door always open or always closed, or whether they were opened intermittently on every fresh charge of fuel. All these conditions exercised a material influence upon the economic working of the furnace, and inasmuch as they were so numerous it had been a matter of some difficulty to separate the result of one from the other; and, therefore, to arrive at the matter at all satisfactorily, it had been necessary to enter upon a lengthy series of experiments, in order to settle these questions, one by one, in an exhaustive process. These different items were then referred to in detail, and the precise particulars and dimensions given which had been found to be the highest result, and which could here enter into no. In settling these various points it had been found essential to adopt but one coal as a standard of comparison, otherwise confusion would have ensued; but these preliminary trials being now completed, and the method ascertained of realising the most advantageous results out of the multibutlar boiler of such cramped proportions as the trial one at Keyham Dockyard, the other coals on the list would now be taken *seriatim*. The report concluded with congratulating the South Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association on the fact that the result of the experiments of the first coal tried had shown that its economic value was fully up to the standard aimed at, while it was practically smokeless. Mr. Fletcher said that with regard to the experiments, he did not wonder that they were getting impatient, so he came down, at some inconvenience, to have the pleasure of seeing them. It was not possible for those who were not engaged in the experiments to know how the time went. They had to verify all the results, for they must have a foundation to work on, and one experiment went for nothing. If they had a very high result for one experiment that would not stand by itself, then they must repeat it. If they got good results they must know exactly the results were produced, and then they had to go through and exhaust the process, so that they could work out the receipt for anybody else to obtain that result as well as themselves. Now they were in that position that when the Government Inspector came down they would be able to tell him how the results were produced. They only wanted a bar so long and so thick, a certain amount of windage, the stoker to burn his charge so many minutes, &c., and then they would be produced. That was partly where the time had gone.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—The well-known correspondent, "Y," writing to the *Times*, says:—"The following notice may interest the British public in general, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in particular. Hitherto the difficulty of smelting iron in South Wales with anthracite has proved nearly insuperable, owing mainly to two causes—decrepitation, and the consequent production of refractory agglomerations of anthracite dust and slag, whereby the working of the furnace has been either greatly deranged or actually stopped. The late Mr. Crane was the first person who attempted, many years ago, to use anthracite in the smelting of iron, at Ynyscedwyn Works; and it is at the same works that this important problem seems to have been at length satisfactorily solved by Mr. S. L. Blackwell. Many failures had to be encountered, and the project was about to be abandoned as hopeless, when, fortunately, it was decided that a final experiment should be made. The internal form of the furnace was modified four months ago, and ever since the results are stated to have been entirely satisfactory. The ton of pig-iron of the quantities known as Nos. 2 and 3 is now produced in the furnace with a consumption of less than 1 ton of coal. The report for the week ending June 10 shows that in that week 128 tons 4 cwt. pig-iron were made with 112 tons 10 cwt. of coal, in the proportion of 1 to 0.88. This is a great achievement, and one which may

be justly regarded as of national importance. In the United States there is fine quality of anthracite, which has been largely applied to the smelting of iron, but with a consumption of nearly 2 tons of coal to 1 ton of pig-iron. Weight for weight, anthracite contains more heat-giving power than any other kind of coal, but as it does not directly yield volatile inflammable gas, like ordinary bituminous coal, it has not been used in reverberatory-furnaces, where flame is required. It is, however, demonstrable that by suitable arrangement copious and intensely hot flame may be generated exclusively from anthracite. From constant experience in its use in furnaces during the last 15 years, I have no hesitation in asserting that this beautiful and smokeless fuel is capable of being applied as a perfect substitute for smoky bituminous coal, both in houses and manufactories."

FREEHOLD COAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD, a bargain. The property, about 900 acres, situated in Glamorganshire, contains upwards of 40 ft. of coal, as per section, and abounds with fire-clay, ironstone, &c. It is near a port, and has a railway passing over it.—Application to be made to "M," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

C O L O N I A L B A N K .
Subscribed capital £2,000,000
Paid-up capital 500,000
The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 6th July, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the Corporation.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th June, and re-opened on the 16th July.
By order of the Court of Directors, C. A. CALVERT, Sec.
13, Bishopsgate-street Within, June 15, 1866.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 30th day of June, PREPARATORY to the PAYMENT of the HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST due by the contractors on the 1st of July next. Provisional scrip certificates, fully paid-up £100, bearing 6 per cent. per annum, and ordinary £10 paid, bearing 5 per cent. per annum, must be forwarded to the Registrar, at the offices of the company, in order that the dividend warrants may be duly prepared.
GEORGE HOPWOOD, Registrar,
6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS UND HUTTEN ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT. PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY
(Limited under Prussian Law).
PAYMENT OF SECOND CALL.
The Shareholders are requested to PAY to the Direction of the Company, at their offices, No. 30, Benrather-strasse, Düsseldorf, or to any of the undermentioned bankers, on or before the 20th of July next, the SECOND CALL of TEN PER CENT., or THREE POUNDS PER SHARE.

In accordance with par. 9 of the Statutes, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is allowed on payments of calls, and the Council of Supervision, being empowered to fix the terms upon which full payment of shares can take place, have resolved to allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. upon all such full payments made in advance of calls.

The respective "quittungsbogen" should be presented at the office of the company, or at the bankers, in order to have the payment acknowledged on the face thereof, as provided by par. 9 of the Statutes.

THE COUNCIL OF SUPERVISION.
The Bankers of the Company are for England and Ireland: The National Bank, Düsseldorf, June 12, 1866, and its branches.

THE HENDOL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED), BIRMINGHAM.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23d of June, 1866, to the 9th of July, 1866, inclusive, for the purpose of PAYING at the latter date the INTEREST, at the rate of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM, guaranteed by the vendor.
W. HOLMDEN, Secretary.

THE EBBW VALE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, on FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1866, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive a report from the directors, and for the ordinary business of the company.
The Register of Transfers will be closed from the 15th of June to the 3d of July, inclusive.
By order, EDWIN GROVE, Sec.
7, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon-street, E.C., June 8, 1866.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 2d day of July, 1866, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the office of the said company, 65, Dame-street, Dublin, for the purpose of submitting the reports and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th April last; for the election of two directors and one auditor; and for the other ordinary business of the company.
By order, J. S. HOARE, Secretary.
65, Dame-street, Dublin, June 15, 1866.

THE KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report and accounts of the company's affairs for the year ending 31st December, 1865.
The Transfer-books will be closed from Thursday, the 14th inst., until Saturday, the 30th inst.
By order of the Directors, J. D. KENNEDY, Secretary.
51, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., June 11, 1866.
The chair will be taken precisely at One o'clock.

ESGERSN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £15,000, in 3000 shares of 5*s.* each.
Of which sum it is expected only £10,000 will be called up.
Deposit on application 10*s.* per share, and on allotment 1*l.* per share. If no allotment is made the deposits will be returned in full.
First issue 1000 shares; the remainder, when issued, to be offered at par to first subscribers.
Calls not to exceed 10*s.* per share, nor to be made at less intervals than six months.

DIRECTORS.
C. ALLEN, Esq., Hayston Hall, Haverfordwest, J.P. for the county of Pembroke.
A. GOULD, Esq., Newnham, Gloucestershire, colliery proprietor, J.P. for the county of Gloucester.
S. GEORGE HOMFRAY, Esq., Pontardulais (George Homfray and Co., merchants, Swansea), late of Tredegar Ironworks, J.P. for county of Monmouth.
J. F. N. HEWETT, Esq., Velindre, Haverfordwest, quarry proprietor, J.P. for the county of Glamorgan.—MANAGING DIRECTOR.
(The remainder to be elected by and from the other shareholders.)
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
PROVINCIAL BANKING CORPORATION (Limited), and branches.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Carter and Gould, Newnham, Gloucestershire.
AUDITOR—Mr. R. C. Slade, public accountant, Newport, Monmouthshire.
SECRETARY (pro tem)—Mr. Ridley Henderson.
OFFICES (TEMPORARY)—LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ABBRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The company is to be formed for the purpose of developing and working a slate quarry at Esgersn, within two miles of the convenient shipping port of Fishguard, and within the same distance of two projected lines of railway. The undertaking has been favourably reported upon by Messrs. Pierce and Pritchard, practical quarry managers, who are not in any way connected with, or in the employment, past, present, or prospective, of the company, or anyone concerned with or interested with it. Their reports are corroborated by Mr. Wm. Henderson, mining engineer, and by Joshua Richardson, Esq., Member of Institute of Civil Engineers, F.G.S., mining engineer, and from these reports it will be seen that the vein could not possibly be more advantageously placed for economical and convenient working; that the colour and quality is unexceptionable; that the slate is cleavable good, and the quantity available, with free drainage, practically inexhaustible.

It is held for 40 years, at liberal royalty. The probable net profits have been carefully computed by competent and practical men, and are estimated at from 70 to 90 per cent., allowing for cost of management and for every possible contingency, and for redemption of capital, &c.

The directors are not connected with any other quarry (with the exception of the managing director, who possesses some shares in another, but does not take any part in the management), and they have determined to avoid the rocks upon which so many companies split—viz., improper Articles of Association, expensive management, and heavy outlay at starting; and, with this view, have decided that the articles shall be Table A, as provided by the Act itself, in order that the shareholders, if desirous of alteration, may make their own; that they themselves will not receive any remuneration, and the managing director a mere nominal salary, until voted by the shareholders; that no consideration, otherwise than by paid-up shares, shall be given to the lessee, and that no promotion money whatever—merely the actual expenses of forming the company—shall be paid. Thus the shareholders will have an assurance that the whole amount of their subscriptions will be expended upon forming and developing an undertaking which the directors fully believe will become a most valuable and lucrative property and business.

Shares will be allotted in order as applied for. Prospectuses, with copies of reports, calculations, &c., can be obtained on application to the Secretary, and original samples and plans and sections seen at the office. Applications for shares to be addressed to the bankers, brokers, solicitors, or secretary.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.
MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO.,
No. 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ELLEN UNITED COPPER AND ZINC MINING COMPANY LIMITED, ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.

At a SPECIAL MEETING of directors, held at their offices, in Manchester, on the 15th May, and reporting on the discovery of a rich lode of copper in the new shaft, yielding 27½ per cent. (as per assays), the directors have WITHDRAWN ALL SHARES AT PAR, and now offer a LIMITED NUMBER at a PREMIUM OF FIVE SHILLINGS per share. The shares are considerably improving in value as the sinking on the lode proceeds.

We beg to refer you to the reports in the MINING JOURNAL of 12th and 19th May, from our agent, Capt. J. TONKIN, from which the following are extracted:—"I have pleasure in informing you that we have cut a rich lode of copper in the new shaft; I sent samples to be assayed, the first produced 64 per cent., the second 14½, the third dressed produced 27½ per cent. This is a rich discovery at so early a date, and I may say it establishes the expectations we had in sinking the new shaft to try the lode under the Navy pit, from which £20,000 worth of rich copper ore was raised in the former working."

Capt. THOMAS DELBRIDGE has inspected this lode, and says in his report—"It is a beautiful looking lode; I took some stones to Mr. William Andrew, of Redruth, they produced 14½ per cent. for copper; this I think is a fair sample of the lode in the bottom of the shaft. It is my opinion it will greatly improve as it deepens; the ore is only 2 ft. above the bottom of the shaft. It is believed that this lode is standing all in virgin ground to the west of cross-course; if so, you are all right; this will come in parallel ground with the rich deposits of ore in the Navy pit. If you work with spirit, and carry out the necessary operations, and drain the mine, I believe you will have one of the best mines in the district."

The directors recommend an early application for shares, to be made at the company's offices, 28, Princess-street, Manchester, where prospectuses and reports, with forms of application, may be had, and specimens of ore with map of the mine seen, and every information obtained.

WHEAL GOLDEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, which strictly limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his subscription.
Capital £45,000, in 15,000 shares of £3 each, of which upwards of three-fourths are already disposed of.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application and 10s. on allotment. Further calls not to exceed 2s. per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than three months.
From careful calculations it is estimated that not more than 3ss. per share will be required.

DIRECTORS.
T. E. FOAKES, Esq., Chairman of the Penhale and Lomax Consolidated Silver-lead Mining Company (Limited),—CHAIRMAN.
J. R. BINDLEY, Esq., Director of the Calbeck Fells Consolidated Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited).
H. HARDIE, Esq., Director of the Calbeck Fells Consolidated Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited).
THOMAS PARLEY, Esq., 8, Douglas-road, North Canonbury.
J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., Director of the Calbeck Fells Consolidated Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited).
S. S. WINDHAM, Esq., Director of the Penhale and Lomax Consolidated Silver-lead Mining Company (Limited).
BANKERS—The Abilbon Bank (Limited), 2, Bank-buildings, Princess-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS—W. G. Smith, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
AUDITOR—W. Moates, Esq., 5, Lothbury, E.C.
MANAGER—Capt. John KITTO, late agent of the Great Laxey Mines.
SECRETARY—W. G. POWNING, Esq.
OFFICES—192, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.
This company is established to work a very extensive silver-lead mine, known as Wheal Golden, situated in the parish of Perranabuloe, in the county of Cornwall.

The property is held under leases for 21 years, at the unusual royalty of 1-24th, the average royalty of the lead mines of Cornwall being from 1-15th to 1-18th.

In former workings—and when lead was of much less commercial value than at the present time—Wheal Golden returned very large profits to its owners.

In these days of commercial disaster, and amidst the utter failure of so large a proportion of the various schemes which have been introduced to the public since the enactment of the law of limited liability, the market value of shares in lead mines has stood, almost alone comparatively, but little affected by the crisis. Among the reasons assigned for this encouraging fact is the small amount of capital required, and the merely nominal amount of contingent liability; while regular and (in many cases) progressive quarterly dividends are paid to the shareholders, in some instances amounting to 50 per cent. upon the capital paid up, and 10, 15, and 20 per cent. upon the negotiable value of the shares. For example—Great Laxey shares, with £4 paid, receive quarterly dividends (irrespective of bonuses) of 10s. per share, the market price being £21 to £22; West Chiverton, with £20 paid, 30s. to 35s., the market price being about £70; Wheal Trewan, with £5 17s. 6d. paid, 10s. to 12s. 6d., the market price being £17 to £19; and Herodsfoot, with £2 10s. paid, £1 15s. four-monthly, the market price being £38 to £40. These are cited merely as illustrative cases; there are many other lead mines which, although not so well known upon the market, have produced, and still are producing, even larger profits, as in the case of the Lisburne mines, which have paid to their shareholders no less than £467 upon each (£18 15s.) share; the Cwmystwith, £352 10s. upon each (£60) share; and Minera, £198 upon each (£25) share.

In addition to the uniformly favourable opinions entertained by all practical miners who have known the property, either by repute or association, there is (as will be seen by the report attached to the prospectus) the testimony of Capt. John Kitto, whose ability as a miner is substantially manifested by the present remunerative condition of the celebrated Great Laxey Mines. Capt. Kitto states that "Wheal Golden is in the best lead-bearing district in Cornwall, and surrounded by most of the richest lead mines in that county, and that the Wheal Golden lodes are acknowledged by all competent miners to rank amongst the most important."

Taking into consideration the fact that the expenditure necessary in the opening out of a mine, by the sinking of shafts, and the driving of levels, will be saved to this company, and that immediately the requisite machinery is in operation large and progressive sales of ore will be effected, the directors feel confident that early and profitable results will be realised.

The directors have succeeded in securing this extensive property upon most advantageous terms—£13,500, the whole of which is to be paid in the shares of the company, thus showing the confidence of the vendors in the intrinsic merits of the undertaking.

No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be confined to the amount necessarily expended, but in no case will exceed £300.

The Articles of Association require that a general meeting of shareholders shall be held every six months; that the secretary's salary and office expenses shall not exceed £150 per annum (unless that amount be increased by the vote of the shareholders at a general meeting); and that the directors remuneration shall be left to the decision of the shareholders at each general meeting.

A powerful steam-engine, of 60-in. cylinder, capable of draining the mine and sinking to a considerable depth, has been purchased, and preparatory operations for an extensive development of the valuable resources of the property are in progress.

Allotments will be made according to priority of application, and where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without any deduction whatever.

Applications for shares to be made by filling up the form enclosed in the prospectus, and transmitting it with the amount of deposit to the bankers or secretary of the company. No application will be received for less than five shares, and the shares will be issued in certificates of five each.

The Articles of Association may be inspected at the offices of the company, where specimens of ore from the mine may be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application obtained.

Wheal Golden Mine.—Agreeably with your request, we beg to hand you the following as our report upon the above mine.—Its situation needs no comment, as it is in the best lead-bearing district in Cornwall, and surrounded by most of the richest lead mines in the county; not only so, but the Wheal Golden lodes are acknowledged by all competent miners to rank amongst the most important. The mines have been extensively worked, and very large returns made; and, but for the very inadequate machinery, would doubtless be at the present time in a profitable position. The water in the mine is very easy; 12-inch pit-work being ample for all requirements. There are five drawing shafts, the respective positions of which will admit of the most extensive development. The buildings, when operations were suspended, were of the most substantial character, and favourably situated for the reception of machinery. Being thoroughly acquainted with the mine, we might detail the workings at each successive level, but for the present shall confine ourselves to some of the leading or most important points. The main engine-shaft is in the centre of the mine. This shaft is sunk nearly as deep as the roof of the 117, which was being driven back from Thorne's, or the diagonal shaft; but operations were suspended before the required depth was reached. The next shaft, north from the engine, is Thorne's, which is the deepest in the mine, and sunk to the 127; not much, however, was done below the 117; but still, sufficient to show that the great improvement which took place in the levels above continued. The improvement to which we refer was that at the 97; the ground between the engine and Thorne's shaft was hard, and comparatively barren; but the 107, underneath it, showed a good improvement, and was productive for the length of 20 fathoms; the 117 still further improved, and four very good pitches were set; the ground also completely changed in character, and became very easy for exploring. Further north is situated Young's shaft; about this point we have been considering the greatest courses of ore, and we shall be borne out in saying we never saw a better level for lead ore in the mine. Thus, you will see that from the engine-shaft to the furthest point north there has been no falling off in depth; but, on the contrary, it does, and doubtless will, continue to improve more fully developed. South from the engine-shaft is situated Webb's, which is sunk to the 97; at and about this point is some good tribute ground; the best courses of ore in the south part of the mine lie, however, ahead of this 97 ft. level end. It appears that at and above the 79 in this ground the lode was in two separate parts; but between the 70 and 87 they formed a junction, and was productive at the latter level for nearly 50 fms. in length—in fact, nothing of the kind was ever before seen in the south part of Wheal Golden, and in our opinion it will prove a continuous course of ore. Maxwell's, or the level shaft, is sunk to the 87; and our remarks respecting the junction and productiveness above referred to are applicable in every particular in this part. From the foregoing you will understand that the principal lead-bearing ground is both north and south from the engine-shaft; and when we look at the mine as it really stands, with the improvement between Thorne's and the main engine-shaft, together with the lode becoming so productive south from Webb's, we consider the present engine-shaft in a most favourable position for the full development of the property. In conclusion, we may say that we have always entertained a very high opinion of the mine, and feel assured that it is capable, with adequate machinery and judicious management, of being brought into a permanently profitable condition, and that it will soon again rank amongst the most important in this district.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
JOHN KITTO, WILLIAM KITTO.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING TO INVEST IN bona fide MINES.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 18th day of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED MINES, in the parish of Sithney, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS.

ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS 11½ tons each.
ONE 24 in. STAMPING and WINDING ENGINE, with stamp axle and 16 heads of stamps. BOILER about 8 tons.

3 balance bobs; 3 horse whims, with pulleys and stands; capstan, with 12 in. capstan rope; 1 12 ft. 12 in. plunger pole, with 13 in. pole case; stuffing box and gland; a large quantity of pumps, working barrels, doorpieces, matching pieces, sinking and flat-bottom windroves, plunger-lifts, ladders, a quantity of new and old timber and iron, and about 100 fms. 1½ and 3 in. flat-rods with pulleys; about 95 fms. 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. main rods. Account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. R. D. OLIVER, in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 30, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST FURDON MINING COMPANY.—Notices hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 23rd day of June inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Jan. 13, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ROBOROUGH DOWN TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Registrar of this Court has appointed the 23rd day of June inst., at the Registrar's Office at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Registrar of the said Court.
Dated this 14th day of June, 1866.

FINAL SALE AT WEST WHEAL JANE MINE.
TUESDAY, 19th day of June, 1866, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

MR. BURGESS, Land and Machinery Valuer, is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above mine, all the undermentioned VALUABLE MINE MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:
60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke; ONE BOILER and fittings.
22 in. WHIM, ONE BOILER and fittings, and STEAM CAPSTAN.
20 in. STAMPING ENGINE, TWO BOILERS and fittings, 32 heads and axles; 14 ft. calisher.

30 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, iron axles and centres; balance-bob, oak beam 50 ft. long, 20 ft. by 22 ft.
23 11 in. 9 ft. pumps.
9 13 in. 9 ft. pumps.
2 10 in. pumps.
5 doorpieces, 10, 11, 12, and 13 inches.

2 13 in. 14 ft. workings.
2 11 in. workings, 12 and 14 ft.
1 10 in. plunger pole, 14 ft. long, stuffing box and gland, brass bushed.

Carriages for breaking underlie, faggotted axles; 2 ft., 4 ft., and 6 ft. shovels; flange and rod bolts (perfect tops), lot of old rod and flange bolts, bucket prongs and clacks, staples and glands to fit 12 in. rods; 12 in. pitch pine rods, faggotted plates; ½ in. and 1-16th chain, very good; screw stocks, 2½ in. flat cut thread, screw tools, whim kibbles, horse whim, skips and tram wagons; V bob, strong and complete; shaft gig.

ON THE TIN FLOORS.—4 7 in. pumps and bottoms, pole and pole case, 12 tin kles, River and metal frames, bladders, 3 water wheels, 8, 10, and 12 ft.; flushters, launders, turn plate for tram-road, old rope, and sundries.
Account-house furniture, iron safe, dial and drawing instruments, all the tin leavings or halvens on the mine.

Refreshments for purchasers as usual, and a conveyance will meet the up-train at Scorrier station, at Ten A.M., to take purchasers to and from the sale.
Mr. BURGESS will esteem your attendance a favour.
Dated June 12, 1866.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN. VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY AND HARBOUR. PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS has been instructed to offer FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the ensuing month of May or June, at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, Swansea, unless previously disposed of by private contract (of which due notice will be given), subject to conditions of sale to be then produced, all that valuable COLLIERY and COAL FIELD, situated in the parish of LLANRHIDIAN, in the county of GLAMORGAN, known as the LYNCH COLLIERY, containing the well-known Lynch vein, the Farm vein, and two others.

Also the LYNCH HARBOUR, contiguous to the said colliery, at the confluence of the River and with the River Loughor, together with the land, conveniences, and works connected therewith.

And also that one undivided FOURTH SHARE of a valuable COLLIERY, situated in the parishes of LOUGHOR and LLANRHIDIAN, in the county of GLAMORGAN, known as the BERRINGTON COLLIERY, containing the well-known Hughes's vein, and three others.

Detailed particulars and plans are now in preparation. In the meantime, for further information, and to take application may be made to Mr. GASKOIN, solicitor, Swansea; Mr. H. LUXAM, mining engineer, Swansea; or to the Auctioneer, at his offices at Swansea and Neath.

Swansea, April, 1866.

IRONWORKS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BARNARD, THOMAS, AND CO. are instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (up to Saturday, June 30), the valuable IRONWORKS, ROLLING MILLS, &c., known as the COLLEGE IRONWORKS, near CARDIFF, for some years past carried on by Mr. Richard Lumley, for the manufacture of small rails and merchant bars.

This property is most advantageously situated on the Glamorganshire Canal, three miles from Cardiff, three-quarters of a mile from the Llanfair Station, and within three miles of the Walnut-Tree Bridge Junction of the Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways, thus having direct communication with both the broad and narrow-gauge systems.

The PLANT and MACHINERY include puddling and heating furnaces, rolling mills, &c., with the usual appliances.
The tenure is leasehold; the chief portion being held for an unexpired term of 67 years, at a rental of £40, and the remainder for 35 years, at a rental of £12. The works cover three acres of ground.

The whole is in full working order, and may be viewed, and other particulars obtained, on application either to Messrs. GROVER and DAVIS, solicitors, Cardiff; or to the brokers, at their offices in Bristol, Cardiff, and Swansea.
4, Crookherbtown, Cardiff, June 14, 1866.

VALUABLE COAL FIELD IN THE WEST OF FIFE TO LET.

TO BE EXPOSED TO LET, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the town-house of Dunfermline, on a day to be afterwards fixed, on a lease, for such term of years as may be agreed on, from and after Candlemas next, 1867, the WHOLE SEAMS of COAL, SHALE, IRONSTONE, and fire-clay in and under a portion of the lands belonging to the Burgh of Dunfermline, extending to 130 imperial acres, or thereby, and lying about two miles north-east of the burgh.

Most of the coal seams which have rendered the collieries of Wellwood, Townhill, and Halibeth so famous are known to be in these lands. There is every facility for conveying the minerals now to be let, by railway or otherwise, in all directions.

In the meantime, all information may be had, and the conditions of let seen, on application to DAVID LANDALE, Esq., mining engineer, Edinburgh; or to JOHN LANDALE, Esq., town clerk of Dunfermline.

Dunfermline, June 4, 1866.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following MINING MACHINERY:

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS.
ONE 18 in. WHIM ENGINE, with BOILER.
ONE 24 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with BOILER.

The above engines and boilers are at Wheal Lovell, near Helston, and are for sale either together or separately.

Apply to Capt. J. B. WILKIN, Wheal Bassett and Grylls, Helston.
Dated June 4, 1866.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, THE LEASE, PLANT, ENGINE, BOILERS, MACHINE, and all other effects used in a colliery. Any person or persons desirous of entering into the above business will find this an excellent opportunity for investment. It contains 94 acres, or thereabouts, and has three good workable coal seams of first-rate quality; one is 6 ft. thick, another 9 ft. thick, and another 6 ft. thick, and is now in good working order, and the lease has 19 years to run.

For further particulars, apply to "L. Z." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London. None but principals need apply. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the same.

FALMOUTH SMELTING WORKS, admirably adapted for any

other smelting or large manufacturing purposes, and in close proximity to the Falmouth Railway and Docks, FOR DISPOSAL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. Apply on the works; or for particulars, to JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., Moorgate-Chambers, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

RICH AND VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE

COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.—A large and extensive MINERAL PROPERTY, on which several east and west lodes are discovered, intersected by large cross-courses; three of the lodes are partially developed, and have produced a very considerable quantity of rich copper ore. Immediate and valuable returns can be made on commencing operations. A respectable and solvent party can obtain a lease of the above property, and for further particulars, and terms, apply to Captain HENRY THOMAS, Manager of the Roaring Water Mines, Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND ENGINEERS. TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, a commodious IRON FOUNDRY, in the centre of a most rapidly rising town in the Staffordshire Potteries. The foundry is conveniently situated for railway and canal accommodation, and is in the heart of a large district teeming with mineral resources, which are being rapidly developed by the addition of large collieries, forges, &c. The proprietor, who is retiring from business, will treat liberally with a suitable party for plant and stock, the latter not heavy. This is a bona fide opportunity, which rarely occurs, the business having been established fifty years, and assures a splendid future to an energetic man. Address, "H. F. T." care of Mr. Shaw, stationer, High-street, Tunstall, Staffordshire.

WAINBROOK IRONWORKS, NEAR BRISTOL.—TO LET, with immediate possession, in consequence of the death of the late occupier, the above OLD-ESTABLISHED WORKS, with the USE of the PLANT, MACHINERY, &c., at a yearly rental, or on lease. These works, which command a first-rate connection, have been established upwards of a century, and are successfully carried on by the late occupier for the last fourteen years. They embrace all the requisite plant, machinery, and other appliances for the manufacture of mill spindles and shafts of all kinds, boiler-plates, arm moulds, shear moulds, ship knees, and general ironwork.

For further particulars, and to treat, apply to W. H. WILLIAMS and Co., accountants and general agents, Exchange, Bristol.

Dated June 8, 1866.

IRELAND. COAL AND IRON FIELD IN THE COUNTY OF

ANTRIM.—TO BE LET, in one or more lots or divisions, the EXTENSIVE MINERAL FIELD at MURLOUGH BAY, near BALLYCASTLE, the property of the Earl of Antrim, comprising an area of several square miles, with a sea frontage of considerable extent, and eligible sites for shipping places and harbours, and containing several valuable MINES of COAL, IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS, including the blackband, fire-clay, limestone, freestone, and every requisite for the establishment of blast-furnaces. In the adjoining lands iron and coal mines are at present worked by Messrs. Merry and Cunningham. For further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER McDONALD, Esq., Glenties, N. Ireland.

COLLIERY, SOUTH WALES.—TO LET (the present lease being about to expire), a LEVEL FREE COLLIERY, offering great advantages, worked by level, and very cheaply. Capital required very small.—Apply to R. T. BROWN, Esq., Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire; or to L. GRIFFITHS, Ynysgerwn, near Neath.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

PORTABLE ENGINES, with PIT WINDING GEAR.—Portable in stock up to 14-horse power. Gear to order to suit circumstances.—Apply to BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

BARROW HEMATITE STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq.,—MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SECRETARY—Francis T. ROLL, Esq.

MANAGER—J. T. SMITH, Esq.

This company was originally formed for the manufacture of steel under the Bessemer process, from the furnaces of Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, and Co. The company have since arranged for the transfer to them, on the 1st January, 1866, of the Hematite Iron Ore Mines and Furnaces belonging to that firm.

In addition to the supply of iron ore and hematite pig-iron, and the manufacture of steel rails, which was the primary object of the company, they manufacture tyres and axles.

Plates for shipbuilding, boilers, girders, bridges, and roofs.

Bars, angles, guns, and forgings of every description in steel.

THE DOROTHEA WEST, GREEN, BLUE, AND RED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

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Col. HUGH CALVELEY COTTON, Anglesey, Gopport, Hampshire.

Lieut.-Col. H. GARNETT MAN, Halstead Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent (Chairman of the Princess of Wales Slate Company, Limited).

JAMES MAW, Esq., Stratford, Essex (Director of the Llanfair Green and Blue Slate Company, Limited).

WM. WALTER, Esq., Beregrave, Rainham, Kent.

BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, E.C.

AUDITOR—F. Bertram Smart, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Harvey.

OFFICES—33, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

This company is being formed for the purpose of purchasing and extending the workings of an established and valuable quarry in Carnarvonshire, known as the Dorothea West, lying on the hill side of Nantlle Vale, and embracing and intersecting nearly all the valuable veins of slate in that district, including the celebrated Dorothea veins.

The company have agreed to purchase the quarries, which are in full work, and realising a large monthly profit, together with the plant and machinery, for the sum of £20,000, one-half of which is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in paid-up shares. This amount is far less than the capital expended in developing the quarries, and bringing them into their present profitable condition; but the original proprietors have stipulated for retaining a large interest in the company.

There are seven veins of slate in the property, of fine colour, split, and quality, the slates from which can be seen on the quay at Carnarvon, from whence they are shipped or sent off by rail to all parts. The new Charing Cross Railway Hotel, the London Bridge Hotel, and the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, are covered with green slates from this quarry.

The green slate from the Dorothea West has been long known as the finest in colour and quality, as well as the largest vein of green slate in Carnarvonshire. Green Duchesne is now worth £19 per thousand, or £6 6s. 8d. per ton, and other sizes bear a proportionate price, being all about double the price of the best blue, and exceeding the average price per ton of all the copper ore of Cornwall.

Full prospectuses, with reports and forms of application for the remaining shares, can be had at the company's offices. The company commenced working the quarry on the 1st January, 1866, and the profit on the total working expenses has already exceeded 40 per cent. The accounts can be seen at the offices.

WHEAL THOMAS—PROSPECTUS.—This Mine

is situated in the parish of PERRANABULOE, in the county of CORNWALL, in light blue kilas strata, favourable for driving, and highly mineralised. This mine is also situated in a splendid locality for mining and mineral, being bounded on the north by the Great Retallack, and on the south by Wheal Hope.

Both of which have been abundantly productive, the former for blende and the latter for silver-lead, and there is every probability of similar and far greater results in this mine than the two former, as may be seen by a sketch or plan of the lodes.

This piece of ground is also situated in a splendid mining district, being about two miles north-west of the old-famed East Wheal Rose, one from North Shepherds, one and a half from the Far Shepherds Mines, where their returns were from 200 to 300 tons of silver-lead per month; about two miles from Penhale and Lomax Mines, and about two miles north of West Chiverton Mine, which at present is yielding to the adventurers large dividends.

This mine was taken up by a company of poor men, who induced the late Capt. John Middleton, of East Wheal Rose, to take an interest. He, knowing the locality and run of the lodes, commenced at once to drive an adit level to intersect the lodes in the eastern part of the sett, which he, as well as other practical miners, formed a very favourable opinion of; but some of the party being very poor, and Capt. Middleton having had a deal of trouble to get their money, at once determined (

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1866.

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Revised catalogues will be sent on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., LINCOLN; or 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

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By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,
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A SMALL BOOK ON PUDDLING, containing useful and important information for puddlers, ironworkers, and others, may be obtained through booksellers, or direct from the author. Where foreignmen and others subscribe, and forward a Post-office order, a liberal allowance will be made, which will be increased if the number ordered is 24.—For terms, apply to R. BAYLISS, Bridge-street, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.

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Now ready, with numerous illustrations, diagrams, &c., handsomely printed, 544 pp., dem. 8vo., price £1 4s. (postage 10d.).

FIRE, FIRE-ENGINES, AND FIRE-BRIGADES: with a History of Manual and Steam Fire-engines, their Construction, Use, and Management; Remarks on Fire-proof Buildings, and the Preservation of Life from Fire; Statistics of the Fire Appliances in English Towns; Foreign Fire Systems; Hints for the Formation of, and Rules for, Fire-brigades; and an Account of American Steam Fire-engines.
By C. F. T. YOUNG, C.E., author of "The Economy of Steam Power on Common Roads," &c.

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A large, well-filled, and useful book upon a subject which possesses a wide and increasing public interest. It is really the only English work we now have upon the subject.—*Engineering.*

Mr. Young has proved by his present work that he is a good engineer, and possessed of sufficient literary skill and energy to produce a very readable and interesting volume.—*Engineer.*
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Now ready, crown 8vo., price 2s. 6d., a Treatise
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ON THE EXTENSION OF THE ENGLISH COAL FIELDS
BENEATH THE SECONDARY FORMATIONS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Also,
DOES COAL EXIST NEAR LONDON, GEOLOGICALLY
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By JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, Esq., M.G.S., &c., &c.
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being a second edition of the "Handy Book on Public Companies."
By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple,
Barrister-at-law, and author of several works on Public Companies' Law, and the Laws and Customs of Mining.
London: MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, and all booksellers.

THE METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC AND MONTHLY WEATHER EPHEMERIS: by GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.—The accuracy of the Weather Predictions by Mr. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., as published in the MINING JOURNAL for several years, forecasting gales, winds, rain, unsettled and fine weather, for each month in the year, is now generally acknowledged. At the special request of numerous eminent agriculturalists, merchants, shipowners, and others, he has published THE METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC, AND MONTHLY WEATHER EPHEMERIS, in a very concise form for the pocket or reference. In this work will be given the dates for the changes in the weather for each month, viz.:—When wind, rain, fine, and unsettled weather will occur in England; and also the state of the weather for each next succeeding month throughout the year.

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THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLEBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Shipbuilding Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

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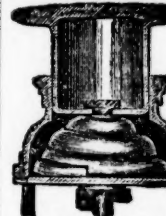
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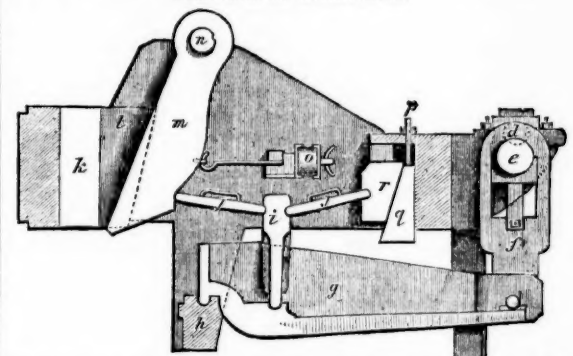
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3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
200	Botalack, f. c. St. Just	91 5 0	488 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
10000	British Slate Company	8 0 0	..	..	9 per cent.	..	Mar, 1866
1000	Britford, f. Cardigan	12 0 0	..	..	8 10 0	0 6 0	May, 1866
916	Cargill, s. l. Newlyn	15 5 7	..	..	13 15 0	1 0 0	Feb, 1866
867	Cwm Eirin, f. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	..	..	19 18 0	1 0 0	Apr, 1866
280	Derwent Mines, s. l. Durham	300 0 0	..	..	352 10 0	5 0 0	Apr, 1866
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	..	..	162 0 0	2 10 0	Mar, 1866
358	Dolcoath, c. f. Camborne	128 17 6	..	..	1024 0 0	0 0 0	May, 1866
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	..	..	813 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1866
300	East Darren, f. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	..	..	14 3 0	0 5 0	Jan, 1866
128	East Pool, f. c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	..	..	374 10 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c. f. Gwinnar	2 15 0	..	..	0 10 0	0 1 0	Jan, 1866
1206	East Wheal Lovell, f. Wendron	3 9 0	..	..	2 7 6	0 6 0	Mar, 1866
2800	Foxdale, f. l. Isle of Man	25 0 0	..	..	68 0 0	0 10 0	Mar, 1866
5000	Frank Mills, f. Christow	3 18 6	..	..	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb, 1866
15000	Great Laxey, f. l. Isle of Man	4 0 0	..	..	4 5 0	0 10 0	Mar, 1866
5008	Great Wheal Vor, f. c. Helston	40 0 0	..	..	9 10 0	0 13 6	Mar, 1866
1024	Herodfoot, f. near Liskeard	8 10 0	..	..	36 0 0	1 15 0	Feb, 1866
6000	Hingston Down, c. f.	5 10 6	..	..	0 10 0	0 5 0	Apr, 1866
400	Lisburne, f. Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	..	..	470 0 0	3 0 0	May, 1866
2000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	..	..	3 5 0	0 2 6	Jan, 1866
3000	Minera Boundary, f. Wrexham	1 0 0	..	..	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar, 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. f. Wrexham	25 0 0	..	..	198 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore	3 0 0	..	..	0 6 6	0 2 6	Mar, 1866
6000	Pant-y-Glen, s. l.	20 0 0	..	..	10 per cent.	..	May, 1866
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	..	..	157 0 0	5 0 0	Jan, 1866
1120	Providence, f. Uney Lelant	10 6 7	..	..	80 17 6	0 10 0	May, 1866
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	..	..	524 10 0	7 0 0	May, 1866
6000	South Darren, c. f. Redruth	3 6 6	..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan, 1866
6000	Tincroft, c. f. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	..	..	18 10 0	1 0 0	Jan, 1866
3000	W. Chiverton, f. Perranzabuloe	..	..	..	11 7 6	1 15 0	May, 1866
400	West Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	..	..	456 4 0	3 0 0	June, 1866
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	..	..	620 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Devon	20 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar, 1866
4295	Wheal Kitty, f. St. Agnes	5 4 6	..	..	2 19 0	0 1 6	May, 1866
2000	Wheal Rose, c. Scourie	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb, 1866
396	Wheal Seton, f. c. Camborne	58 10 0	..	..	226 15 0	5 0 0	Apr, 1866
1040	Wheal Trelawny, s. l. Liskeard	5 17 0	..	..	53 15 6	0 10 0	Mar, 1866

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1055	Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer	10 4 0	..	..	7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn, f. Mold	9 0 0	..	..	3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug, 1865
2880	Clyfford Amalgamated, c. Gwyn	30 0 0	..	..	35 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
4000	East Carn Brea, c. Redruth	15 0 0	..	..	10 5 0	0 5 0	Jan, 1865
20000	Minera Co. of Ireland, c. f.	7 0 0	..	..	19 18 0	1 0 16 1	July, 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitter Co. f.	1 6 6	..	..	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct, 1865
6000	West Bassett, c. Illogan	1 10 0	..	..	26 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
1024	Wheal Exmouth, f. Christow	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	Oct, 1865
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, f. Menheniot	8 0 0	..	..	59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar, 1865
700	Wicklow, c. Wicklow	2 10 0	..	..	15 11 0	0 11 0	Nov, 1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	..	..	2 12 6	0 10 0	Apr, 1866
1500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0	..	..	1 3 4	0 3 0	Feb, 1866
25000	Fortuna, f. Spain	2 0 0	..	..	7 1/2 per cent.	..	per annum
10000	Guinea, f. Spain	3 0 0	..	..	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan, 1865
15000	Linares, f. Spain	3 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug, 1865
9275	New Wildberg, f.	2 0 0	..	..	10 per cent.	..	Yearly
50000	Panulicillo, c. f.	3 0 0	..	..	2 19 8	0 16 8	Dec, 1865
10000	Pontgibaud, s. l. France	20 0 0	..	..	0 14 6	0 1 0	Jan, 1866
97500	Port Phillip, c. Clunes	1 0 0	..	..	0 0 3	0 3 0	Jan, 1866
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. f.	1 0 0	..	..	64 15 0	1 0 0	Dec, 1866
10000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	..	..	10 per cent.	..	..
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 f. l. pd.]	2500 7 6	..	..	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865
40000	West Canada Mining Company	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen United, c.	4 10 0	..	..	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov, 1865
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 6 6	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec, 1865
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia	5 0 0	..	..	325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec, 1865
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba	40 0 0	..	..	101 0 0	1 0 0	Nov, 1865
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chile	16 0 0	..	..	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov, 1865
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil	0 14 0	..	..	0 0 9	0 9 0	Dec, 1865
70000	English and Australian, c.	5 0 0	..	..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Aug, 1865
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0	..	..	21 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal)	2 10 0	..	..	1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
198315	Marquitta and New Granada	1 0 0	..	..	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1865
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico	28 5 0	..	..	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept, 1864
10000	Yanacover, c. f.	3 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov, 1864
45000	Yucatanmatana, c. S. A.	3 0 0	..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug, 1865

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
25000	Alamillos, f. Spain	2 0 0	..	..	1 1/4 1/4	..	..
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c. f.	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
25000	Capula, s. Mexico	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
30000	Chontales, g. s. Nicaragua	2 0 0	..	..	3 1/4 3/4	..	..
10000	Copago Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
300	Copper Mines Co. of South Australia	150 470 pd.]	..	..	..	..	..
25000	Dun Mountain, c. New Zealand	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
50000	Est del Rey, g. Brazil	2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	4 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
40000	Fortune, c. West Australia	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Granada	1 5 0	..	..	3 1/4 3/4	..	..
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia	1 11 0	..	..	..	..	..
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..
24000	Hindman, c. Brazil	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
10000	Montes Aures, g. Brazil	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	6000 45 pd., 3000 45 pd.]	..	..	..	..	..
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
15000	Otea, c. New Zealand	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
12000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
25000	Quebrada, c. Venezuela	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
10178	Rhemish Consolidated, f. 1000 45 pd., 4178 45 pd.]	..	..	..	..	..	..
50000	Rosa Grande, g. Brazil	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
10000	San Roque, f. Spain	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
30000	Val Antioquia, g. f.	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
6000	Val Sassam, s. c. f.	5 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
5000	Valdemar Mining Company	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
5000	Vallanzana, g. Italy	0 12 6	..	..	..	..	..
45000	Vicor Emanuel, g. Italy	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
20000	Washoe, g. f. 10000 45 pd., 10000 45 pd.]	..	..	..	1 1/4 1/4	..	..
50000	Western Africa Malachite, c.	..	..	..	..	..	..
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia	1 0 0	..	..	1 1/4 3/4	..	..
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	..	..	1 1/4 3/4	..	..

BANKS.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
40000	Alliance	25 0 0	..	..	18 1/4 1/4	..	..
11300	Asiatic Banking Co., New shares	10 0 0	..	..	2 4	..	..
30000	Australasia	40 0 0	..	..	60 63	..	..
10000	Bank of Egypt	25 0 0	..	..	25 30	..	..
25000	Bank of Otago	10 0 0	..	..	5 7	..	..
10000	Bank of Queensland	25 0 0	..	..	5 8	..	..
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australia	25 0 0	..	..	41 43	..	..
50000	Bank of New Zealand	10 0 0	..	..	17 18	..	..
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese	10 0 0	..	..	7 1/4 3/4	..	..
20000	British North American	50 0 0	..	..	46 48	..	..
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China	20 0 0	..	..	11 13	..	..
30000	Char. Merc. India, Lond. & China	25 0 0	..	..	30 35	..	..
50000	City	10 0 0	..	..	15 17	..	..
20000	Colonial	25 0 0	..	..	41 43	..	..
150000	Commercial Bank	4 0 0	..	..	2 1/2 3/4	..	..
20000	East London	5 0 0	..	..	2 1/2 3/4	..	..
20000	English, Scottish, & Aust. Chart.	20 0 0	..	..	7 9	..	..
20000	English and Swedish	20 0 0	..	..	7 9	..	..
40000	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25 0 0	..	..	3 5	..	..
20000	Imperial Bank	20 0 0	..	..	22 25	..	..
50000	London Chart. Bank of Australia	20 0 0	..	..	20 21	..	..
37500	London and County	20 0 0	..	..	63 66	..	..
72000	London Joint Stock	15 0 0	..	..	44 46	..	..
25000	London and South African	20 0 0	..	..	19 15	..	..
10000	London and South Western	20 0 0	..	..	15 18	..	..
5000	London and Venezuela	12 10 0	..	..	6 1/4 3/4	..	..
50000	London and Westminster	20 0 0	..	..	92 94	..	..
50000	Mercantile and Exchange	11 10 0	..	..	1 1/2 2	..	..
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial	20 0 0	..	..	10 12	..	..
5000	Midland	20 0 0	..	..	16 18	..	..
20000	National of Australia	4 0 0	..	..	5 1/4 6 1/4	..	..
20000	National of Liverpool	10 0 0	..	..	12 14	..	..
40000	National	30 0 0	..	..	62 72	..	..
27500	New South Wales	20 0 0	..	..	40 45	..	..
50000	North Western	7 10 0	..	..	6 1/4 7 1/4	..	..
27210	Provincial Banking Company	10 0 0	..	..	3 4	..	..
40000	Union of Australia	25 0 0	..	..	44 46	..	..
10000	Union of Ireland	22 0 0	..	..	14	..	..
80000	Union of London	15 0 0	..	..	46 48	..	..